PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 52,688—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1902. PRICE 4 AN[illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T Leigh	18th Octr.
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Nov.
* PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	29th "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th "
			1902.
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jany.
M.L. CHINA	7,912	T. S. Angus	10th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	17th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PERSIA	7,951	S. Barcham	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5 284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feby.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY PORT NIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Rates, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	P. Berbericvich	4,194	1st Nov. 1902.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Dec. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 960.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	K. Mecozzi	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 413-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued viâ Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	23rd October.

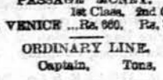
STEAM TO SHANGHAI VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Oct., 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

R. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 7th October, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4359	Besnes	23rd Oct. 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	4,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Negre, to sail on or about the 15th October 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 31 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge Rs. 1/8/0.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 17th October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 16th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bnareh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,918 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 16th October.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 27th October.

FOR CAPE TOWN DIRECT.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 15th October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 22nd October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay 11th October, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

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Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti.	15th Oct., 1902.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporite	15th Dec., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

No primage is collected on the above fares.

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Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 990; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

S.S. BISAGNO, 6,080 Tons, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th October, 1902.

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A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

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SUPERIOR VINA TULA SHERRY (as used by Clubs and Messes)

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		Rs.	a.
Bouquet Elegante, in boxes of 25	Per box	11	0

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Bouquets, with rings, 25 in a box	Per box	8	0
Rothschilds Flor Fine, 50 in a box	"	10	0
Cubanas, in boxes of 50, with rings,	"	6	0
Queens la Flor d'Sevillana, 50 in a box (Small size, like cigarettes)	"	4	0
Vera, Flor Fina Reina Victoria, gold foil and rings, 25 in a box	"	6	8
Flor d'Alma Flor Fina Victoria, fina in Silver foil and rings, 25 in a box	"	4	0
La Perla, Bouquets, with rings, 50 in a box	"	8	0
Mi Reina, Flor Fina Invincibles, with rings, 50 in a box	"	6	0
Rothschild, 5 inches long, in boxes of 25, of 3 strengths		3	0
Regalia del Principe, in boxes of 100		7	8
Pour la Noblesse, in boxes of 25 with rings		4	0
Bouquets (La Sirene), 25 do.		4	0
Trabucos Finos 100		9	0

REAL MANILA CIGARS.

Primo de Rivera, in boxes of 25, with silver foil		6	8
Favoritas Antonio Lopez 25, with rings		5	8
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Non Plus Ultra " 50, "		8	0
Isabelas " 50, "		7	0

CAVITE BRAND.

Nuevo Habano Especial No. 1, in boxes of 100		6	0
" " " No. 2, " 100		5	0
" " " No. 3, " 100		4	8

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.

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A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

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Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

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No Sportsman is Equipped without a good Field [illegible]

GOERZ

TREIDER PRISMATIC BINOCULARS.

Superior in POWER and ACCURACY to all others.

No. 20 Magnifying 6 Times. CASH Rs. 122-8.
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MONOCULARS MAGNIFYING 9 TIMES Rs. 56.

COMPLETE in BLACK or BROWN LEATHER CASE with SLING and BELT FITTINGS.

FIELD FLAMMARION GLASS.

Absolutely the best value ever offered in Binoculars.

Achromatic Lenses, Wide Field, High Magnification, Complete in Brown Leather case with Sling and Belt Fittings.

CASH Rs. 32.

GUARANTEED CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

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High Class Lever Movements Compensation Balance.

Crystal Face, Keyless Action.

With Minute Recorder, Rs. 189. Without Minute Recorder, Rs. 166-8.

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Highest Quality Lever Movements Compensation Balance.

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STRONG NICKEL SILVER CASES.

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ASTHMA SEDATIVE, NEMESIS.

SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy.

Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.

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GUARANTEED PURE.

NO ADMIXTURES.

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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND

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The only PIANO-PLAYER that can emphasize a melody in any part of the key-board.

It has no delicate or intricate action to get out of order.

It is by far the best invention of the kind that has ever been produced.

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE :

37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

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Nickel open-faced Keyless, at... Rs. 5 each.
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We especially draw the attention of the public to our Courvisor Watches. There is nothing to compare with them in equality. They are beauties in themselves and a mere glance at their finish with full jewels and polished movements of the latest improvement will convince anyone that they are beyond competition.

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GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

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WANTED for a Railway under construction HEAD DRAUGHTSMAN, DRAUGHTSMEN and TRACERS. Apply to ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, Agra-Delhi Railway, Agra.

REQUIRED a 2nd Class NATIVE ENGINEER for night work in a Ginning Factory Upcountry. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. "793 O" care of this paper.

WANTED a RELIABLE MAN knowing the Bazaar thoroughly. Apply with particulars to "Bazaar," care of Watson's Hotel, Bombay.

WANTED an ASSISTANT PRINTER for a large Daily English Newspaper in Bombay from the 1st October. Salary Rs. 60 per month. Apply stating qualifications to "Z" care of MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

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ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—Every kind of household requisites. Suitable to every one. Only the best quality of goods.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow St. Bombay.

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Total Funds as at 31st December,
1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

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HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

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THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income.....Rs. 2,00,00,000.

During 1901, 5,718 Policies issued for Rs. 3,16,81,530. Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits :—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.						
143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000;
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years,
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address :—
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Chief Agents for India, Bombay.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
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CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years.....	5½
„ 1 Year	5
„ 6 Months.....	4½
„ 3 Months.....	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and Investors' interests carefully watched.

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Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

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19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

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Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies :—Bangalore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
3 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „
Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.
Sums as small as Re. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, recorded a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 10th October 1902.

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ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
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URAL CAVIARE (German).
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Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilies, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts Hazelnuts, and Almonds.

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A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR
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Fevers of all types and at all stages, and a mild attack of Plague.
It is without its equal in persistent and protracted Agues, and a short trial proves its efficacy.
Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC promises all important advantages over other fabrique, that it may be administered when the Fever is on or off and it does not produce any unpleasant symptoms which frequently follow the use of other Fever Remedies.

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People residing in such places where there is an epidemic of Plague or in low damp places or frequenting the malarious districts are strongly advised to keep a bottle of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC with them and take a small dose of it every day before going out on duty.
It is quite harmless and can be given to a child with safety.
This remedy has been tried over 25 years with success.
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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... ...£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if no sooner Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

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LONDON COMMITTEE.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

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They are self adjusting
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1902

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Situate at New Sewree Road.

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All the estate and interest of the vendors and of the Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Limited, hereinafter and in the condition of sale called "the Company" only, in all that piece of leasehold land admeasuring 30,000 square yards or thereabouts.

And also all and singular the mills, engine houses, boiler houses, bungalows, warehouses, chawls, outhouses, storehouses, buildings and erections standing and being upon the said land or any part thereof, and also all and singular the engines, boilers, mill gear, mill wright work, fixed and moveable machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, utensils, plant and things now erected, placed or used in or upon the said land, buildings and premises used in connection with the business of the said company.

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SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Bombay, 13th October 1902. Auctioneers.

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No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as tables, chairs, dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, almirah, folding harmonium, book-stand, easy, and armchairs.

1 S. B. B. L. .577 express rifle under lever action by Watson and Hancock, London.

1 upright iron frame piano by Squire and Longson of London.

1 camera with lense and stand.

2 phonographs, each with 10 music rollers and 1 leather dressing bag.

30 pair new boots and shoes.

AT 2 P.M.

Few lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers,

1 glass-fronted double seated-brougham,

1 light dogcart,

1 strong-built victoria,

1 second-hand vis-a-vis,

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered,

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Wedderburn House", Colaba Causeway, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, also open carved blackwood furniture, Settee sofas and chairs, lined tapestries, mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, specially made for Indian climate, best platedware, crockery and glassware, windproof lamps, table ornaments, Brussels carpets, [etc., the property of Mrs. Fred Inverarity.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. R. Residential Quarters, Parel, opposite the Chamar Bagh, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, silver, plated ware, glassware and crockery, piano, windproof lamps, picture books, Brussels carpets, Singapore chairs, tamboo furniture, cooking stove with chimney, etc, the property of FRED F. OTTO, Esq.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 28, Mount Road, Mazagon, next to Hasanabad, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, etonized cottage piano by Soundy & Co., windproof lamps, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, &c., the property of W. LAYTHORPE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th October, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 11, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES PIECE-GOODS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Chowk, Mooljee Jaitha Cloth Market, by order of the Presidency Mills Co., Ltd. and on account and risk of Messrs. Abdool Hoosain Essajee & Co.—

9 bales each 300 pieces Chuddar No. 2100, 38 inches by 4 1-4 yards.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Somerset House," Warden Road, Breach Candy, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture, rich glassware, and porcelainware, best platedware, one walnutwood cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., Japanese cabinets, hanging and table lamps, rich Persian and Brussel carpets, table ornaments, Singapore chairs, a large iron cooking stove, first rate pictures in frame, fowl house, one English-built dog cart, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of G. R. Weare, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS ON THE PAREL AND BELLASIS ROADS IN FIRST NAGPADA.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the "City of Bombay Improvement Trust," Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following valuable building sites, for the term of 99 years:—

Plot Nos.	Area in Sq. yds.	Plot Nos.	Area in Sq. yds.	Plot Nos.	Area in Sq. yds.	Plot Nos.	Area in Sq. yds.
A	6475·00	12	263·34	32	333·00	44	316·44
		17	273·00	34	656·95	45	304·67
2	548·35	18	359·44	35	603·60	46	296·68
3	563·00	19	489·25	36	553·84	47	357·28
4	597·55	20	1,767·18	37	573·72	48	446·54
5	571·00	22	329·55	38	599·91	56	543·97
6	553·00	23	905·46	39	853·85	57	392·97
7	708·24	26	409·00	40	477·87	53	412·91
8	872·49	27	409·00	41	359·63	59	430·74
9	705·38	28	409·00	42	349·51		
10	740·83	29	409·00	43	284·22		

Sale to commence at 3 p.m. on the 15th day of October, 1902, and at 3 p.m. on such subsequent days as may be notified hereafter on the site of Messrs. Bennett and Co., by order of the Trustees.

Plan for sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease, and all further particulars can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Albert Building, Hornby Road, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pawai Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery-ware, best platedware, one sweet toned walnutwood cottage pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne in first-rate order, table, hanging and wall lamps, large carpets, rich table ornaments, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major H. Hendrick, I. M. S.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at Lowjee Castle Parel, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture, glass and crockeryware, best platedware, table and hanging lamps, one mandoline in case, one Kodack camera, one large size folding camera with lense, one Winchester rifle, one double barrel 12 bore gun hammerless, carpets, pictures, table ornaments, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of Mrs. C. Collora, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at "Sea Scale Bungalow," Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, one mahogany pianoforte by Gebruder Knake, handsome table ornaments, hanging and table lamps, carpets, first-rate pictures, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of Mrs. A. F. Turner and F. M. Flower, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th October, 1902.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Waers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of most quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON.

No. 7, Sitaram Building,
CRAWFORD MARKET.

SILK, WOOLLEN and COTTON CLOTH MERCHANTS,
LADIES' DRESS MAKERS,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
AND
SHIRT MAKERS.

Hosiery, Laces, Ribbons, Tapestries, Cretonnes Sheetings, Shirtings, Twills, Art Muslins, Marinos, and all sorts of English and Country made Bleached and Unbleached Cloths, Gentlemen's Bows, Ties, Braces, &c.

DRESSES AND DRAPERIES of all Descriptions.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGE.
FIXED RATES.

The well-known KESOW RAMJI KAKA, late of Motee Jugjiwan, is our HEAD CUTTER.

BANKER & Co.,

GENT'S TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.

GENT'S SUITS &c., MADE ON INSTALMENT SYSTEM.

38, Esplanade Cross Road,

OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, 10th Oct. 1902.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£93 5-16	=	plus 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 =	—	1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£106 1-2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£35 11-16	=	do.
Bar Silver in London	23 3-8	=	— 1-16
Do. 2 months hence	23 3-8	=	— 1-16
Do. New York	30 1-2	=	— 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·15 1-2	=	unchanged
Berlin Cheques on London	20·46 1-2	=	do.
Exchange on New York	4·25 7-8	=	do.
Discount, Bank of England, 4 per cent.		=	do.
Short London Bills	3 1-4	=	do.
Indian Bank Bills	3 1-2	=	unchanged
3 months Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4	=	do.
Do. Do.	4 1-8	=	do.
Interest, day to day loans	1 3-4	=	— 1-4
Do. 7 day market loans	2 1-4	=	— 1-8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £100,000 for Egypt.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 12,000. Spot 4·78 plus 2. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 8,000. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·57 plus 0	4·54 plus 1	4·51 plus 2	4·53 plus 1	4·53 plus 2

	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
	4·53 plus 2	4·53 plus 2	4·53 plus 2

In New York—	
Receipts at the Port	43,000
Do. last year	46,000
Exports to Great Britain	5,000
" Continent	35,000
Mid-Uplands	8 7-8
Futures, month of Dec.	8·67
Do. do. March	8·55 plus 3
Coffee	5 3-8
In New Orleans—	
Spot	8 5-16
Futures month of Jan.	8·38 plus 2
Do. April	8·45 plus 2
Closing tone	quiet.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	2,94,000
" Exports to Great Britain	38,000
" to Continent	99,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	4,90,000
" at Interior Ports	2,80,000
	Bales.
Total week's sales	64,000
" Sold on spec.	1,000
" Sold for exportation	2,000
" Amount forwarded to consumers	57,000
" Actual exports	3,000
" Week's imports	30,000
" Stock	228,000
Surats week's sales	600
" Amount forwarded to consumers	600
" Week's imports	Nil
" Stock	4,000
Afloat American	1,85,000
" Indian	2,000

Rapeseed Yellow Guzrat 36. Apr.-May. Buyers.
Tone quiet but steady.
Para Rubber 3s. 2 1-2d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£1,60,000
Gold to Bombay	£ 20,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 10th October 1902:—

Cotton	203	bales.
Wheat	3,155	cwts.
Linseed	1,360	"
Rapeseed	433	"
Gingellyseed	3,179	"
Poppyseed	490	"
Groundnuts	3	"
Castorseed	3,492	"
Rice	1,961	"
Myrabollams	969	"
Cottonseed	837	"

Imports of treasure ex s. s. "Peninsular" from London.

Gold Bullion	Rs.	2,38,080
Silver Bullion	"	5,49,280

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhowmuggur 3 30-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 3-16
3 per cent Rentes	100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	106 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 11-16
Bar Silver	23 7-16

The sum of about £175,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING R. V. A.

Bombay, 13th October 1902.

1. The following drill will take place this week:—
No 1 Co Town Hall Compound.
To-morrow (Tuesday) and Thursday—At 8·45 p.m. Squad and Carbine Drill. (Carbine and Firing Exercises).
No 2 Co Nesbit Lane Head-quarters.
To-morrow (Tuesday) and Thursday—At 8-15 p.m. Gun and Squad Drill.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, R. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. K. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING R. V. R.

Bombay, 13th October 1902.

1. The Drills &c for the week will be as follows:—
(1) Byculla School—At 5 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 13th instant, and Wednesday the 15th instant.
(2) St. Mary's College—At 4-15 p.m. on Tuesday the 14th instant, and at 7-15 a.m. on Thursday the 16th instant.
(3) Cathedral High School—At 8-15 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

By Order,
F. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, R. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BEST—WILSON—Sept 22, at the parish church, Northfleet, J. T. Best, M. A., Principal of St. John's College, S. P. G. Rangoon, Burma, son of the late J. Best, of South Norwood, to Lillie Gertrude Agnes, daughter of the late C. Wilson, of Blackheath.

DUCKWORTH—CHEYNE—Sept. 16, at Christ Church, Llanfairfechan, L. H. Duckworth, M. A., Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, son of H. Duckworth, J. P., of Chester, to Eva Alice, widow of the late C. Cheyne, Indian Staff Corps, and daughter of the late F. Wheeler.

EARLE—MILLAIS—Sept 20, at St. Peter's, Cranley Gardens, Capt. E. S. Earle, 14th Sikhs, son of Col. L. Earle, to Adelaide Marry, daughter of the late W. H. Millais.

MACRAE—KEITH—At Park Church, Glasgow, on Wednesday, 17th September, by the Very Reverend Principal Lang, of Aberdeen University (uncle of the bride), Lieut.-Col. Roderick Macrae, I. M. S., to Kathleen Isabel, daughter, of the late Henry Keith, Hamilton, Lanarkshire, and Keith, 37 Athole Gardens, Glasgow.

SKEGGS—BROADBENT—September 18th, at All Saints Church, Princes Park, Liverpool, by the Rev. J. Hilkington Baynes, vicar, Harry Dewsall Skeggs of Marseilles only son of David Skeggs of Brighton to Ida younger daughter of Richmond Broadbent of Liverpool and Port Said (Egypt).

STOCKER—PARRY—Sept 15 at Chichester Cathedral A. H. Stocker Lieutenant Sussex Imperial Yeomanry to Amy Mary daughter of Major-Gen. F. W. B. Parry late 22nd (the Cheshire) Regt.

STOKES-REET—WILKINSON—Sept 20 at St. Mary Abbott's Kensington Lieut. R. E. Stokes-Ree R. N. son of Capt. W. Stokes-Ree C. B. R. N. to Hilda daughter of R. W. Wilkinson.

WELDON—CAMPBELL—Sept. 16, at St. Mary's, Holtons, Capt. F. H. Weldon, D. S. O. the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt), son of Col. T. Weldon, C. I. E. to Eveleen Campben daughter of the late T. F. Campbell.

DEATHS.

DE CERJAT—Sept. 15, at Norwood, Helen Forbes, widow of C. T. W. G. de Cerjat, commander Royal Navy, aged 83.

HEWETSON—Sept. 19, at Craighoin, Foxrock, county Dublin, Col. H. A. Hewetson, aged 67.

HICKS—Sept. 22, at Rock Ferry, Cheshire, E. Hicks, Captain (retired) Royal Navy, and captain superintendent of the Akbar aged 59.

HURST—Sept 21, W. B. Hurst, major Royal Eng (retered), of 8 Egerton Gardens.

LYSTER—Sept. 17, at Warren House, Dawlish, Lieut. Col. F. T. Lyster, late commanding 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers.

MACLEAN—Sept. 22 at Hilton Sidmouth, Louisa, widow of the late Sorg tien W. C. Maclean, C. B. LL.D. aged 79.

RICH—Sept. 10, at Heidelberg, Lieut. Col. C. C. Rich, late Royal Horse Art, son of Col. Rich, late Royal Engr.

VERNON—Sept. 21, at Pretoria, South Afrika, Brevet Major H. E. Vernon, D. S. O. Rifle Brigade, aged 35.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DEVON—October 4, at Kotah, Rajputana, the wife of Geo. Campbell Devon, C. S., of a daughter.

FAWCETT—October 3, at Partabgarh, the wife of E. P. Fawcett, C. S., of a son.

GRIEVE—October 9, at Cleveland Town, Bangalore, the wife of A. J. Grieve, Esq. Mysore Educational Service, of a son.

JENNINGS—October 2, at Allahabad, the wife of J. G. Jennings, Indian Educational Service, of a daughter.

LANG—October 5, at Lucknow, the wife of R. Lang, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

WILKINS—September 22, at Madras, the wife of Douglas Wilkins, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LAWRANCE—GODBER—October 8, at St. Andrew's Kirk, Bangalore, by the Rev. J. G. Philip, John Charles Skillern Lawrance, of Kirkton, Bangalore, to Minnie Eveline Valentine, daughter of the late Surgeon-Major Henry Godber, of Rangoon, and of Mrs. Godber, of Little Kirkton, Bangalore.

DEATHS.

APPIAH—September 26, at Kadiethnad, Coorg, Biddandra M. Appiah, Revenue Inspector, the dearly beloved husband of Ponnama.

CONSTABLE—October 8, at Calcutta, of heat apoplexy, David Constable, Assistant, Upper Hooghly Mill.

FOULKES—September 12, killed in the Madras Railway accident, near Mangapatnam Station, Harold Foulkes, late of the E. I. Railway.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 53m. Sun sets 5h. 40m. High water, 8-29m., 8-46a. Low water, 1-53m., 2-44a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Auction Sale of Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Medows Street, 4 p.m.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A four-horned antelope (Tetraceros quadricorius) has been presented to the Zoological collection by the Secretary of the Bombay Pinjrapole.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 14th and 15th instant, respectively.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—An inquiry was held yesterday at the Morgue by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Succaram Dhondu, a Hindu, aged thirty-five years, residing on the fourth story of a house in Isajee Street. For some time past the deceased had been suffering from fever, and was in consequence much depressed in spirits. On Friday night a thud was heard from the sweeper's gully at the back of the house, and on the place being searched the deceased was found lying with his skull fractured. He was dead.—The jury returned a verdict that deceased committed suicide by throwing himself from the window of his house.

A BEQUEST OF THREE LAKHS OF RUPEES.—The late Mr. Gordhandas Sunderdas Mooljee was a truely charitable and generous-hearted man, and by his will has left three lakhs of rupees for the construction of chawls for the residence of poor Bhathias at nominal rents, and for the establishment of a maternity hospital for Bathias. The death rate among Bhathia females shows that the latter institution will supply a long-felt want in the community. The trustees of the deceased's will are his widow, his solicitor Mr. Jamsetjee Patel, his brother-in-law Mr. Laljee Naranjee, and Mr. Chatturbhuj Morarjee, the Secretrary of the Cutchee Mahajun in Bombay.

THEFT IN THE GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Luxuman Hanmanta, a peon in the employ of the Government Dockyard, was charged with the theft of brass castings, valued at about Rs. 5. Mr. Dadabhoy Pestonjee chargeman in the steam factory, said that the property in question belonged to the Government Dockyard. In August last new bearings were fitted in the R. I. M. S. Canning and the old castings were lying in the heap of old articles, to be melted down when required for use. At 3-30 p. m. on Friday he found accused in the custody of the police with the property which he identified as the Government property. Accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

TO SAVE HIM FROM DISGRACE.—At the J. J. Hospital, on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest, regarding the death of Nathoo Phoolchand, a Hindoo, aged about twenty-five years. The deceased was a clerk in the employ of a Marwari dealer in bangles and lived at his master's premises. On Wednesday last the master charged the deceased with stealing Rs. 60 from the pocket of a guest who had been staying with him. Nathoo denied the charge, but his master and other Marwaries in the house maintained it. Eventually to settle the matter the deceased pledged his silver waist band and gold armlet to a Marwari for Rs. 60, which the latter guaranteed to pay to the master, if, on enquiry, which was to be instituted, it was established that the deceased had committed the theft. That evening deceased went to bed but did not get any sleep. He took the accusation to heart, and was much disturbed for the false charge. On Friday morning he was found unconscious in his bed and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from opium poisoning. He died the same day. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—On Saturday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jones charged Kondoo Morarjee, a coolie, with criminal breach of trust in respect of an easy chair, valued at Rs. 6, belonging to Mr. Nasrozjee Kavasjee Master, an assistant in the Army and Navy Stores. It appeared that the complainant bought the easy chair from Messrs Crawford and Company's auction sale on the 6th instant, and hired the labour of the accused for three annas to take the chair to his residence at Gaewadi, Grant Road. Accused left the auction rooms with complainant's address and the chair, but failed to take it to its destination. Next day the complainant went to Messrs. Crawford and Company's auction rooms to inquire if accused had brought the chair back, failing to find out his place of residence. As the complainant failed to find out the whereabouts of the coolie, the police was informed of the matter. The accused said in his defence that he went as far as Thakoredwar with the chair. The chair was very heavy, and he had a bundle of rice besides. He, therefore, hired a cart for one anna and placed the bundle of rice and the chair in it. However, as the driver had no candle he went to get one, and when he returned, the cart, the driver, and the chair were nowhere. He inquired of a policeman at the Girgaum tram terminus, who informed him that a cart with a chair in it went past him that way. Accused went from place to place in search of the cartman but could find no trace of him. He was willing to pay Rs. 6 to the complainant for the chair. The Magistrate sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 6, which were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

SUICIDE OF A MEMON.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday in Kambeker Street, regarding the death of Abdoola Kurrim Jackeria, a Memon, aged twenty years. The deceased assisted his uncle Cassum Jackeria in his business as a military contractor. He was married two years ago, but he was not happy. There were constant quarrels between him and his wife and her mother, who lived with him. The deceased lately complained of pain in his chest, and about a month ago went to reside in a sanitarium at Hajee Ali Durgah. On Friday evening he had his meals with his wife and her mother, and seemed to be in his usual mood. Having had his food he asked his uncle, Janmahomed Sulleman, who had come to see him, to fetch a cup of tea from a tea-shop in the compound of the Durgah. Janmahomed did so and left for a walk in the compound. The deceased then called his servant Dina and ordered him to get an empty cup as the tea was very hot. This was procured, and deceased was seen pouring the tea from one cup into another for some time. The servant did not look at him closely, and so did not notice him put anything in the tea, nor did he see any packet or bottle near him. The deceased drank off the tea, and immediately after he was seized with convulsion, and died within a few minutes. A letter written in his own handwriting and addressed to one Noorali was found lying near him. The letter which the deceased described as his last will and testament, directed No. 1 not to pay the money deposited with her to his wife. A similar letter was also addressed by the deceased to his uncle, Cassum Rahimtoola.—Dr. Arthur Powell, Coroner's Surgeon, who made a post mortem examination of the body of the deceased said the internal organs were sound but smelt of prussic acid or cyanide. He was of opinion that death was due to cyanide poisoning.—It was stated that cyanide of potassium was kept in the shop of the deceased's uncle for business purposes, and that deceased himself had frequently been at Treacher's establishment to buy it. He knew that it was a deadly poison.—The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by poisoning himself with Cyanide of potassium.

THE DELHI DURBAR CAMP.

A DELHI correspondent of the "Morning Post" says:—I made a tour of the outer fringe of the various camps of the Native Chiefs: no preparations are yet in evidence. Yet one is struck by the seemingly inaccessible position of many of these camps. I endeavoured to reach the Bombay Chiefs' Camps by driving through the general camp itself. My horse, however, failed; no roads were available. I was informed that my route thither was not by the camp at all; but away back to Delhi, through the narrow streets and out by the Ajmere gate. The roads on either side were lined with great stacks of firewood; sundry tanks afforded a convenient bathing-place for natives. We drove through the village of Pahargunj, which showed no excitement regarding the forthcoming Durbar. At Jaysinpoora I stopped to inquire as to the locality of the camp. But the group of villagers gathered around the village all seemed utterly ignorant of a camp or a Durbar. At last a grey-haired old patriarch appeared and directed us on our way. The country was picturesque enough, the fields were full of crops of waving grain, the birds were singing, the whole atmosphere was peaceful and undisturbed. We called at a small bungalow from which a most courteous Pundit came with a map of the camp or most kindly took one round. Here are plots one and two reserved for the Bombay Political Agency, in most convenient proximity to an elegant graveyard. Holes and masses of waste rocky ground are plentiful, ancient ruins also abound. There are no roads leading from these camps to the Durbar ground. Hence the only present method of communication is by road through Delhi. Distance from camp to Viceregal quarters about seven miles, and the entire nine miles, pole to ground eight miles. The nearest station on light railway would be Mori Gate, about five miles. The camp, however, is provided with a post office, so that visitors therein may read in their morning's paper the records of yesterday's doings. A telegraph office will convey the most recent wires from camp. Happy Bombay will be far removed from the bustle, the excitement, the turmoil, the dust of camp. From its position the inmates may listen to the far-distant boom of the cannon; the ripple of cheering may drift across the quiet fields; occasionally, perhaps, the glow of scarlet and the glint of steel may be seen from the ridge. This position of splendid isolation is shared by the Agra and Oudh Taluqdars.

HOUSES TO LET.

The introduction of the camp railway has brought quite a number of little villages into contact with the camp. One may as well get in at any one station as at any other. Thus I find there are now innumerable bungalows marked "to let for Durbar" at Kissengunj, at Satzee Mendes, at Azadpur, and numerous other villages—really elegant looking little bungalows, looking very inviting in their new coat of white paint, and delightfully cool in their gardens of cocoanut palms. So much better than crowded dirty Delhi. I hear that some 300 to 400 houses are offered to let. Few, however, disappear from the list. One hardly "to let" board I remember in June, still does duty although somewhat weather-stained. It is rather sad so many to let, so few takers. Prices are much too high. Fresh houses are offered daily. The holders are preventing business by their heavy rates. There must come a slump soon. The householder would be wise to take what he can get. The offer of the Nizam of Rs. 45,000 has demoralised the native holders. If he is not careful he will hold too long.

THE MURDER AT BUTCHER'S ISLAND.

Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, concluded the adjourned inquest yesterday afternoon at the Morgue, regarding the death of Soondrabai, aged twenty-two, who was alleged to have been murdered by her husband Babajee Shiva, a bhisti (water carrier) on the night of Sunday, the 5th instant, at Butcher's Island under the circumstances already published in these columns. Superintendent Ingram, with Inspector Walton, assisted the Coroner in conducting the inquiry. After some further evidence was recorded, the accused Babajee made a statement, repeating the story he had told to the Quarter-master and Dr. Gillespie in charge of Butcher's Island.—The Coroner having briefly summed up the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder against the accused Babajee Shiva.

TROOPS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

The transport Ionian is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 21st October from South Africa, with the 3rd Hussars, Royal Highlanders, "J" Battery, R. H. A., and drafts of the North Staffordshire Regiment and the Shropshire Regiment, who will, on arrival, be landed at the Jetty Shed, Prince's Dock.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces considers it of great importance that criminal charges against police officers should always be heard by experienced Magistrates. An order has therefore been issued directing District Magistrates to withdraw from Subordinate Magistrates under Section 528 (2) of the Criminal Procedure Code, all cases in which a complaint has been made that a police officer has committed an offence under the Penal Code, and they should arrange themselves to try or enquire into any criminal charge against an Inspector, unless there are reasons why they should not themselves take up the case. So far as convenience will allow, criminal charges against Sub-Inspectors also should ordinarily be tried or enquired into by District Magistrates themselves. The same principles in fact should be acted on as those laid down regarding Tahsildars, Naib-Tahsildars and other officers of standing. When the District Magistrate does not himself try or enquire into criminal charges against a police officer, he should by transferring cases under Section 192 (1) Criminal Procedure Code, secure that the case is always heard by an experienced Magistrate.

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THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCT. 12.

Sunday.—Pressure has risen slightly to briskly in the Peninsula and has changed by only small amounts elsewhere; relatively low pressure conditions continue over the Arabian Sea, but pressure in all parts of the country is in excess of normal. Light to moderate general rain has fallen in the south of the peninsula, and showers in Deccan. The largest amounts reported being Chitaldroog, 2 inches; Raichur, Trichinopoly and Ratnagiri, 1 1-2 inches; Colombo and Trivandrum, one inch. Cloud has increased slightly in Gujarat and the central parts of the country. Showers will probably continue in the south of the peninsula during the day.

OCT. 11.

Saturday.—Pressure has generally risen except in the extreme north-west where it has fallen slightly. Pressure is above normal every-where the excess being greatest in the broad belt stretching from Upper Burma, across the north of the bay and the central provinces to Khandesh. Pressure is low on the west coast and is consequently abnormal. South-east winds obtain over the peninsula and are giving cloud with thunder showers to southern India. About two inches of rain is reported from Colombo, Karwar, Madura and Coimbatore. Similar conditions are likely to hold during the next twenty-four hours. Elsewhere the weather is fine with light local showers in north-east India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 11TH OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in Sind and locally at Neemuch and slightly elsewhere. It is much above normal everywhere. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are from N. E. or S. E. at the majority of the reporting stations and the force has been moderate to light except at Dwarka, Poona, Sholapur, Belgaum, Calicut and Bangalore, where it has been fresh to strong.

Temperature.—At Bhavnagar Para and Veraval the maxmum is 5° to 7° in excess of normal and 5° to 8° in defect at Colombo and Negapatam. The minimum is 5° to 8° in excess at Sirsa, Jacobabad, Surat and Malegaon. Elsewhere variations continue to be small. The temperature ranged from 103° at Jacobabad to 62° at Jaipur.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cludy to overcast in Ceylon, Mysore, the Deccan, Konkan, Madras Presidency and at Amraoti, Khandwa, Bhavnagar Para, Veraval, Bhuj and Jaipur. Humidity shows a considerable increase at Ajmer and Agra.

Rain amounting to about 2 1-2 inches has fallen at Karwar, about 2 inches at Colombo, nearly two inches at Coimbatore, and light to moderate showers at Malegaon, Ratnagiri

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1902.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

If in return for the concessions which Siam has agreed to in the new Treaty, France will honourably fulfil her part of the agreement, our unfortunate southern neighbours will not have cause to regret it, although at the present France has by far the better of the bargain. We have followed the developments of events in Siam with the closest attention, and had prepared our readers for the announcement of Thursday. Although the provisions of the Franco-Siamese Treaty of 1893 were long since loyally fulfilled by Siam, Chantabun was and is still occupied by French troops, and various questions of more or less importance between the two nations lay unsettled which at any moment threatened to assume threatening proportions. France to Siam, to use the words employed by Mr. C. Rivett-Carnac, the Siamese Financial Adviser, appears as a giant who approaches her with an olive-branch in one hand and a sword in the other. So long, said he, as this state of mistrust and want of confidence is allowed to continue any settlement of outstanding questions is impossible, and the situation is fraught with peril. For years past France has been awaiting an opportunity to put on the screw. And had Siam opposed her, the action would have had to be paid far more dearly than in the present circumstances. France was determined upon the development of her influence in the valley of the Mekong, and after sundry professions of good will towards Siam induced the King to send to Paris his Vice-Minister of the Interior, Phya Sri Sahabesbh. M. Klobukowski, French Minister at Bangkok, and M. Boullocher, French Resident in Cambodia, were summoned to assist in the deliberations. The subjects agreed upon for discussion were the desire to promote greater trade relationships between the two countries, the "zone" question, on the nice adjustment of which depended the evacuation of Chantabun, the claim of the French to the exercise of jurisdiction over all persons of Annamite or Cambodian descent, who may reside upon the Siamese side of the Mekong river, and such an increase in the number of French subjects employed in the service of the Siamese Government, as will compare with those of other nationalities. The last of these subjects is one of the utmost importance to France, for an indication of Siamese regard for the French as furnished by the fact that out of some two hundred Europeans in the employment of the Siamese Government less than a dozen are French and more than a hundred British. The fact is surprising whichever may it be regarded, for although France has been unceasingly aggressive, not since 1896 when the Anglo-French agreement was signed have we done anything to oppose France's unjustifiable and persistent persecution of the Siamese, or to enforce the observance of the terms of our agreement.

The action of France in regard to the occupation of Chantabun is a blot upon her escutcheon. She held that port pending the pacification of the neutral zone on the right bank of the Mekong, in which by the way she declined to permit Siam to police. In their absence the pacification was utterly impossible. Destitute of the ordinary forces of law and order—to quote Mr. Angus Hamilton, who recently made a plain statement of affairs in a London contemporary—this neutral zone became the refuge of the lawless elements among the Siamese and neighbouring tribes. The special correspondent of the "Times" at Bangkok appropriately described the condition of the zone, "The right bank of the Mekong is peopled by semi-savage indigenes. Armed with long iron knives, seven of these, by recently crossing the Mekong in pursuit of a defaulting tax-gatherer, gave occasion for alarming telegrams of our armed invasion of Siamese soldiers into French territory. Siamese officials are forbidden to approach within twenty-five kilometres of the river-bank, but are held responsible for all that occurs there." Under the new agreement some improvement may be effected, but France is determined that it shall be as little as possible, for it is specifically provided that Siamese troops officered by Siamese only shall be employed. But it must be a matter for congratulation to Siam that her Minister has not yielded to France's desire to establish herself on the right bank of the Mekong. This was France's most earnest desire, and had its realisation been permitted it would but have been the prelude to further disputes with the King's Government, to new methods of pressure, or to developments of the old—one strip of territory following another into the possession of the French until there remained no more of the Buffer State than England must have fought to maintain. In the new territory ceded France has not all that she wished. She set covetous eyes on the province of Luang Prabang. The territory ceded is valuable enough and Siam is well aware that she has afforded to France a new vantage ground from which to put forth further demands in the near future. The French colonist party is ever vigilant, yet the British Government fails to recognise that every step that France makes in Siam adds to her powers of threatening or annoying us on our Burmese frontiers.

Every Britisher—official or otherwise—acquainted with Siam has urged the necessity of Great Britain putting down her foot and saying to France: "Thus far shalt thou go and no further." Briefly put by Mr. Hamilton the situation is this: France undoubtedly covets the valley of the Menam together with the port of Bangkok, while the agitation for the annexation of this particular region, if not the whole Siam—which has been proceeding in the French Colonial Press for months past—is supported by a very large and influential body of politicians. With the weight of this determined political influence behind them, it is not to be wondered that the officials in Indo-China have coerced the Government into the adoption of quite unnecessarily harsh measures, although, if it were not for the existence of the Colonial party, little apprehension would be felt about the action of the French Government. It is the duty of the British Government to stem the onflowing tide of the Colonial party. As has been urged again and again it is necessary in the interests of our trade that the valley of the Menam should remain an open market, and it is equally essential to the continuation of a benevolent relationship between France and Great Britain in South Eastern Asia that Siam remains a separate and independent State, the buffer between the possessions of her two European neighbours. These objects are reduced to absurdity, if France is permitted to extract from Siam the exercise of a potential or moral authority in these areas. Yes, that is what she is arriving at, and Siam six months hence will be no more able to see a reasonable prospect of securing finality in her arrangements with France than she was before the opening of the Paris Conference. The policy of drift in regard to Siamese affairs will be disastrous to British interests besides proving fatal to Siam. We must keep France from Bangkok, or the security of the Indian Empire is endangered. Yet France is nearer the Siamese capital than she was a week ago.

CONDITIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Good progress has been made recently in the Philippine Islands; indeed the most inaccessible districts appear to be pacified more or less, and life and property are reported to be "as safe as in Europe." Occasionally the few head-hunting tribes which still exist give a little trouble, but the lately created constabulary successfully keep these irreconcilables in check whenever the necessity arises. Luzon, the more important of the islands north of Manila, is now in a most satisfactory condition, and the various industries which prosper there are being carried on with success. This island contains large tobacco, and rice districts, and the several British firms which have mills in the neighbourhood are now profiting by the improvement in the situation. The war and rinderpest combined completely spoiled all business last year; but now that the demand for draught animals has decreased, excellent progress is being made in regard to rice cultivation. The island of Mindoro, which was the scene of military activity in 1901, is also thriving, and it is proposed to utilize it for the purpose of cattle breeding. Cebu is daily increasing in importance, says the report, as a hemp port. The harbour is good and large vessels are able to lie close to the shore. Up to now, however, little is known of the great southern island of the Archipelago—Mindanao. The population consists chiefly of Mahomadans who were never subdued by the Spaniards. These people continue turbulent, and recently it has been found necessary to send a punitive expedition to deal with them on account of a number of treacherous attacks which they had made on parties of soldiers engaged in telegraph construction and other duties. There is not the least doubt that when the whole of the Archipelago is brought under subjection, and the conditions are wholly suitable for the development of trade, the Philippines will become a valuable centre. Hemp, rubber, gums, tobacco and other tropical products are exported, and the forests represent an unlimited store of unexploited wealth. Even now an American Syndicate is being formed to open out the country for trading purposes, and once the islands have recovered from their present impoverished condition consequent on the events of the past five years, there seems to be little doubt that great things are in store for them. Lately disease has added to the miseries of the war, the crops have failed, food has been scarce, everything has tended to the disadvantage of the unfortunate islanders. Now, however, from this chaotic state of affairs is being evolved a peaceful and prosperous regime, which should tend not only to the profit of the island population themselves, but also to those traders who have had the spirit to speculate in this new country.

FOREIGN MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

Some invaluable lessons are to be learned from the foreign military manœuvres which as one of the results of the Boer war are attracting more than usual attention this year. The recent German manœuvres have been given an added interest by reason of the presence as guests of the Emperor, of Mr. Brodrick, Lord Roberts, and Generals French, Kelly-Kenny, Ian Hamilton, and others, who distinguished themselves during the late war. As a result of the observations of this phalanx of British military experts on the effect the recent operations in South Africa have had upon the tactics of the Germans in the field the following interesting facts are to hand. It is laid to the charge of the German Infantry that their formations are still too dense, despite the many lessons of the Boer war, but on the other hand they are well led, skilfully take advantage of ground, and are instructed in the use of shelter. The impression made by the parade of the troops was very satisfactory, and left no doubt upon the mind that the infantry, in physique, solidity and general military qualities, are a very soldierly body. The cavalry also gave a good impression, and we believe some observers who were not German thought they yielded nothing to the same arm in any other European country. The Artillery, on the other hand, whatever may be its good qualities, appears to be neither so smart nor so steady as our own. The French manœuvres at Toulouse have provided the world with a fine illustration of the admirable qualities of the French soldier. Whether the lessons of the late war are altogether applicable to European conditions is doubtful, but it was observed at the French manœuvres that in the operations directed by General Brugere, the General Staff appeared to attach little value to them. On the march and in circumstances of hardship the French soldiers are admirable, and alike in endurance and dashing activity perhaps not to be surpassed.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF WESTERN RAJPUTANA.

Geological investigation in Western Rajputana dates as far back as 1854, when Dr. H. T. Carter wrote a paper on some discoveries he had made in the neighbourhood of Barmer. As late as 1885 Mr. R. D. Oldham investigated the country with a view to ascertaining whether Gondwana coal measures existed in the neighbourhood of Jaisalmir. Previous to this in 1876 Mr. W. T. Blanford had made several discoveries of purely geological importance, such as the presence of boulder beds of glacial origin at Pokaran and other places between Jodhpur and Jaisalmir. Strata of the upper Gondwara age had been noted in this neighbourhood and, it was, therefore, thought that coal measures of the lower Gondwara period might also exist in the country. And it was the primary object of the survey of 1896, which was conducted by Mr. T. D. LaTouche, to settle the question once and for all. Of course apart from the geological interest of such a discovery it would have had an important bearing upon the industrial development of Western India, which now depends mostly upon imported fuel for its manufactures. But, unfortunately, although the bases of the expectations that coal might be discovered in this otherwise rather sterile neighbourhood were probably quite logical, the present investigations have been altogether barren of results, and there seems to be little reason to hope that at any future date will coal measures be found in Western Rajputana. As a matter of fact investigation appears to be exceedingly difficult in that part of the country. The whole area is so buried in sand that no rock is visible until the old land surface of the volcanic rocks in the Barmer desert is reached. And judging by the memoir of the survey written by Mr. T. D. LaTouche it would appear that the mineral deposits of Western Rajputana are altogether unimportant except from a geological point of view. All the rocks met with during the three seasons in which the surveying party was engaged in this part of the country belong to various crystalline type, the bases of which are apparently merely silicon and alumina. They include schists, quartzites, and granitoid quernes, ancient volcanic lavas, and tuffs of extremely acid composition, intrusive granites, and dykes of basic rock. As has already been said the universal covering of sand has prevented much work that might otherwise have been accomplished from being performed; but it does not appear that there is really much more to discover. One thing seems fairly certain that Western Rajputana will never be the scene of an active mining industry of any description whatsoever.

LADY CURZON, on the conclusion of the Viceregal tour, will proceed to Dehra, remaining there until the 28th December, when Her Excellency will go to Delhi for the Durbar.

Among the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday afternoon from Europe by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Peninsular were: Colonel Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff, President of the Irrigation Commission, and Lady Scott-Moncrieff; the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, of the Bombay High Court; Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, the Hon Mr. Elworthy; Major Marker and Mr. T. H. Monteath.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh, legal member, will remain in Simla until about the 12th November, and then proceed straight to Calcutta.

We regret to hear that the illness of Mr. Fawshawe, the Postmaster General, who is suffering from pneumonia at Simla, has taken a serious turn.

SIR Edward Law, Financial Member of Council, will leave Simla about the end of October, probably visiting Madras, and eventually arriving at Calcutta by the 1st December.

THE annual meeting of the members of the Pasteur Institute in India will be held at Simla on the 14th instant, to receive the report of the Honorary Secretary, and to pass the accounts.

DR. ALMOND, the Head Master of Loretto school, gave evidence before the Royal Commission on Physical Training which is holding sittings in the Scottish capital. Football, he thought, did much to prepare men for military life, and he advocated boxing, fencing, and singlesticks as advantageous to physical development. Golf was excellent for the holidays, but it did not cultivate the moral and social qualities, as it was a selfish game.

THE Punjab Government is taking decided action in support of townspeople and villagers who are anxious to prevent the spread of plague to their neighbourhood. It is notified that in any case where the inhabitants of a village have endeavoured to refuse access to their village to any person coming from a plague-infected area, and such person has nevertheless entered the village, the District Magistrate may, on the petition of the lumbardar or a representative inhabitant, direct such a person to remove himself from the village, and anyone refusing to obey may be prosecuted. Similarly, in towns, on receipt of a complaint or petition from five or more adult inhabitants of a quarter which has not been declared plague-infected, a visitor from a plague infected area may be ordered by the District Magistrate to remove himself, and failure to comply with the order will render such a person liable to penalties. District Magistrates are also given power to order the evacuation of villages, if, after full local enquiry, they are convinced that all but an inconspicuous minority of the inhabitants desire such evacuation. It is, of course, intended that the powers given by these new rules shall be exercised only when it is shown that the measures are in accordance with the general wish of the people concerned.

THE University of Bombay has reason to be proud of its graduate Miss Emmeline da Cunha, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Gerson da Cunha, for having passed the very difficult examination for the degree of Bachelor of Hygiene of the University of Durham (Newcastle-on-Tyne, England). Having distinguished herself during her medical studies in Bombay by carrying off honours and prizes, Miss da Cunha served for two years on plague duty under Lt.-Col. MacCartie and Major Crimmin, and was warmly commended for her services both by Government and the then President of the Plague Committee, Sir W. Gatacre. Miss da Cunha then devoted a year to the study of Bacteriology in Florence, and obtained a diploma after examination. Now she has obtained the degree of Bachelor of Hygiene with honours—a very rare distinction, and been awarded the Lake Armstrong Prize in Comparative Pathology and Bacteriology. The degree was conferred on the 27th September in the most impressive and historic surroundings of Durham Castle, where some of the greatest men of the age assembled in Convocation. It will be a great pleasure to Miss da Cunha's numerous friends here to know that the Venerable Dean, Sir George H. Philipson, in his speech to the candidates, specially congratulated and complimented her. He said: "I specially congratulate and compliment Miss Emmeline da Cunha, not only on having gained the Lake Armstrong Prize for her splendid work in Bacteriology, but also on the high distinction of honours in the whole examination."

SIMLA NEWS AND NOTES.

THE END OF THE SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 9.

THE station is now beginning to empty, and the strain put upon the tonga service is the greater for the fact that the approaching completion of the railway has discouraged the keeping of this hitherto admirably run institution up to full strength. Next spring, I understand, the trains will be running as far as Solon from Kalka, and the following March visitors to Simla may hope to get out of their railway carriages in this station itself. The line has come off fairly well in the matter of slips, and construction is being pushed on surely if slowly.

The Simla Amateur Dramatic Club have finished up a very successful season with that bright little comedy "A Marriage of Convenience." The story of the piece is that of a young couple married to each other to please a wealthy uncle, and both more or less compromised by previous attachments elsewhere, who discover that their union has, after all, not been a mistake, and fall honestly in love with each other. The part of the bride is taken by Mrs. Coffin whose charming acting was so much appreciated, earlier in the Simla season, in "Mice and Men." Captain Ellershaw plays the husband, who fights a duel to protect his wife. Lord Suffolk acts the roll of the "Tertium quid" with humour, while Captain Hyslop makes an impressively gouty uncle, and Mrs. Hudson an effectively pert young bonne, Mr. Loveday filling the part of the male domestic with ability. The piece is well mounted, and the frocks reflect credit on Mrs. Wilson who has undertaken the onerous duties of mistress of the robes.

The last Gymkhana of the Simla season takes place at Annandale on Saturday 11th. These gatherings have been admirably managed, and now that a club has been opened upon the ground will be even more attractive than in the past. The thanks of the Simla community are due to Colonel Baring, the enterprising honorary secretary, upon whose shoulders have fallen the burden of keeping the institution going. During the past week the usual autumn races have been held and have attracted a number of visitors. The fields have been small but the gathering has been a cheery one; the absence of outside competitors affording an opportunity which has been fully taken advantage of for local talent to distinguish itself. Amongst those who were present was the Maharaja of Bikaneer who is in Simla on a visit.

Another imported case of plague is reported in the bazaar, but has been segregated, so it may be hoped that the disease has not yet established itself here permanently.

There have been considerable complaints during the past few months of the high price of fire-wood at Simla. It is of interest, therefore, to notice that at their last meeting the Simla Municipal Committee decided to continue to retail this necessary item to the public from the Bara-Bazar fuel depot. The Municipal depots below the Public Works Department, Secretariat Building, and at Boibaugan; are to be closed on the ground that the forest area now being exploited is remote from these two depots.

THE DUSSERA FESTIVAL.

With much ceremony the Hindus celebrated on Saturday one of their principal religious festivals known as the Dussera. It is also called Durga Puja or Durgatsava, and is supposed to relate to the autumnal equinox. The festival is intended to commemorate the victory of Devi, the wife of Shiva, over the buffalo-headed demon Maishasur; and on the day of the Dussera, her image, after having been worshiped for nine days, is thrown into the sea. In this part of India, it is celebrated to commemorate the victory gained by Rama over Ravana, the demon king of Ceylon, against whom he marched forth on this tenth day. In large towns of the North-West Provinces people are in the habit of making representations of Rama and Ravana, and setting them up on a mimic fort. During the preceding nine days they are said to represent monkeys and to fight on Rama's side, and at last they blow the whole up with powder. During the nine days preceding the festival, Wagheri women, dressed in their best clothes, parade the native streets of the town, calling out for an order, which must be accompanied by payment in money, to sing the songs of the "Nortas." They form a ring and dance and sing round a basket, placed in the middle of the street, which contains an image of Shiva, decorated with flowers and smeared with coloured powders. Crowds of people assemble to witness the songs. The nine nights are made hideous by a similar "tamasha," in which Hindu dhobies, carpenters, and other artisans participate, and dance and sing till late hours. It is also customary among Bania women to keep up a dance during the nine nights, accompanied with religious songs and "garbas." Early in the morning of Dussera day the Hindus, having bathed, perform the worship of their household gods. Those who consider themselves scions of the military race, worship the implements of war and invoke Divine protection over them throughout the year under an impression that to the propitiousness of the sword they owed their prosperity. At noon they take their meals with their relatives and friends. In the afternoon they go to their temples in procession with their friends, relatives, and children. The temples at Mumbadevi, Bhuleshwar, Durgadevi, etc., are thronged by Hindus of all classes, each bearing in his hands flowers and a branch of the Apta or Palas tree, which is symbolically regarded as representing gold, and is held highly sacred and indispensable in commemorating the festival. On their way homeward they visit their friends and relatives, present them with leaves of the imaginary gold, concluding with an embrace, and receive similar treatment in return. At night illuminations are made in the houses. The Hindus and other natives also decorate their horses with flowers on this day, owing to the legend that Parth, one of the five Pandaves, who was pre-eminently skilled in chariot-fighting, and had a peculiar fondness for horses, washed his favourite milk-white horses on this day, put garlands of flowers round their necks, and patted them with his own hands in token of fondness and affection for the animals. Another ceremony connected with the festival is that of killing a young male buffalo at sunset. The privilege is accorded to the patel or chief person of the village; and in some places even the Rajah strikes the first blow. The custom of killing a buffalo arose, it is believed, from the goddess Shiva having killed the demon Maishasur on the tenth day of Ashvin. The sacrifice was accompanied with the sprinkling of the buffalo's blood on the sowar's horses and on their guns and accoutrements.

In connection with the festival, under the auspices of the Bal Vidyogen Sabha, a meeting of Hindus was held on Saturday morning on the premises of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Girgaum. On the motion of Mr. Y. N. Bhide, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit was called to the chair. Mr. G. R. Davdhar, Principal of the Aryan Education Society's School, spoke at some length on the origin of and the ceremonials connected with the Dussera festival, and was followed by the chairman, who delivered an address appropriate to the occasion. Thanks were voted to the chairman, and the proceedings closed with the distribution of pan-suparee and rose water.

According to annual custom, a largely attended meeting was held at Madhav Baug on Saturday afternoon. There was vocal and instrumental music and gymnastic exercises performed by members of different "Melavallas" or clubs. At first the "Harikirtan" was performed in the presence of a number of Hindu ladies, after which Shastree Shanker Dajee Padey delivered an address on the characteristics of the festival, enumerating the many important occurrences which had happened in former times on the day of this festival. A large procession was then formed, which, starting from Madhav Baug, was joined by many others besides the "melavallas," and repaired to the temple of Luxminarayen at Gowalia Tank, the singing of hymns being continued all along the way to the temple. Arrived there, the "Samdi" worship was performed, and presents of new turbans were made to the different "melavallas." A move was then made to the temples at Mumbadevi and Bhuleshwar, where worship was performed with branches of the Apta tree, the leaves thereof being afterwards distributed to friends and relatives as "leaves of the Tree of Gold."

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE LESSONS OF THE WAR.

WAR OFFICE MUCH TO LEARN.

SPEECH BY MR. BRODRICK.

LONDON, OCT. 11.

Mr. Brodrick, speaking at Whitehaven, said that the War Office had much to learn from the late war. He repudiated the charges of favouritism brought against the War Office, and declared that Officers were being preferred solely as the result of their efficiency during the war.

After enumerating the reforms already accomplished, he appealed to the public to await the conclusion of the Departments' labours.

THE COAL STRIKE IN AMERICA.

POSSIBLE LEGISLATION AGAINST MINE-OWNERS.

SUFFERING IN MONTREAL.

At a conference held at New York of mine-owners and politicians, the latter referred to the contingency of Legislation against the mine-owners. The former stood their ground saying that they trusted to the integrity of the judicial system to protect them against adverse legislation.

The advent of the cold weather and the dearness of fuel is causing great suffering among the poor in Montreal.

There is a marked increase in the mortality among children.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

The American strike conferences continue to be futile. Mr. Morgan has been begged to intervene, but has refused.

FIGHTING IN SERVIA.

A BORDER RAID.

LONDON, OCT. 11.

An incursion of Arnauts into Servian territory has been repulsed with a loss of three killed. The Servians lost eight killed.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

ANOTHER M. P. SENTENCED.

Mr. Farrell, M. P., has been sentenced to two months' hard labour at Longford for intimidation.

THE FRENCH COAL STRIKE.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

STRIKERS MAY MARCH ON PARIS.

There have been numerous shipments of English coal to France owing to the strike.

Movements of troops are observable in all direction in Northern France, converging on the strike districts.

There is much talk in mining centres of a monster march of strikers on Paris.

LATER.

The coal strike in France is becoming more serious. The strikers are increasing in numbers, and strong forces of troops are requisitioned.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

A movement is on foot among the dockers at Marseilles and other French ports to prevent the landing of foreign coal also for taking "ad referendum" the question of a general strike.

THE TRANSATLANTIC SERVICE.

A NEW FAST LINE.

GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISE.

LONDON, OCT. 11.

The Canadian and British Governments have decided on the establishment of a fast service between Liverpool and Canada.

LONDON, OCT. 12

The annual subsidy to the new Liverpool to Canada Line is one and an eighth million dollars for ten years.

THE NEW CABINET.

FIRST MEETING.

The first meeting of the reconstructed Cabinet was held to-day. The principal subject discussed was the Education Bill.

OPERATIONS IN SOMALILAND.

LARGE CAPTURES OF ANIMALS.

Colonel Swayne has resumed active operations in Somaliland which have been delayed owing to the drought.

He has captured 5,000 camels and 10,000 sheep in the Hand Country, and is blockading all the wells there, placing the Mullahs tribes in a difficult position.

LORDS ROBERTS AND KITCHENER.

THE FREEDOM OF LIVERPOOL.

THE VOLUNTEER REGULATIONS.

Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener have been presented with the Freedom of the city of Liverpool.

They had an enthusiastic reception.

Lord Roberts urged that it was the duty of every one to fit himself to participate in the country's defence.

With reference to the agitation against the new volunteer regulations he and his colleagues, he said, considered them the minimum consistent with efficiency.

THE STATUE OF GORDON.

SUNK IN THE THAMES.

The Cedardene, which was conveying the bronze statue of General Gordon for Khartoum, has been sunk in a collision in the Thames. She has since been re-floated.

The statue will be transferred to the Lesbian sailing on the 18th instant, and is due to arrive at Alexandria on the 6th November.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CENTRAL AMERICA.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

The result of the Colombian protest is that the United States has instructed Admiral Casey to avoid infringements of Sovereignty, and to permit the transport of troops and munitions, unless likely to lead to a battle on the railway.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM.

The Crown Prince of Siam has arrived at Washington, and is the guest of the Nation. He was presented to President Roosevelt, three members of the Cabinet being present.

DIAMOND DISCOVERY.

The new diamond discovery at Windsorton is attracting numbers of diggers to the district.

LORD ROSEBERY AT GLASGOW.

Lord Rosebery, in unveiling a statue to Mr. Gladstone at Glasgow, delivered a speech, which was confined to a stirring eulogy in general terms. The speech did not touch on specific political questions.

BRITISH RESIDENT MURDERED.

OUTRAGE IN NORTHERN NIGERIA.

LONDON, OCT. 11.

Captain Moloney, British Resident in Northern Nigeria, was murdered on the 4th instant.

[Captain G. W. Moloney, who has been murdered in Northern Nigeria, was one of the eight third class Political Residents in that Protectorate.]

THE DELHI DURBAR.

CAPE COLONY TO BE REPRESENTED.

Lord Milner has invited Mr. Schreiner to represent the Cape at the Coronation Durbar, but Mr. Schreiner has refused.

LORD CURZON'S SUCCESSOR.

The "Manchester Guardian" states that Lord Milner will be the eventual successor to Lord Curzon.

THE REMOUNTS' REPORT.

Newspapers generally ridicule in a scathing manner the whitewashing tendency of the Remounts' Report.

GERMAN LINER IN COLLISION.

STEAMER SUNK BY A RECORD BREAKER.

DESTROYER DAMAGED.

During a thick fog in the Channel on Wednesday the Norddeutcher Kronprioz Wilhelm sank an English steamer. Two men on board the steamer were drowned. Witnesses state that the Kronprinz Wilhelm was going like a railway train. She late collided with the Destroyer Wizard, seriously damaging her.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

NOT OUT OF DANGER.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO THE HOSPITAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, OCT. 12.

His many friends will be glad to hear that Mr Fanshawe, Postmaster-General, who is ill with pneumonia at Simla, continues to make good progress though not yet entirely out of danger.

LATER.

His Excellency the Viceroy visited the Walker Hospital here this afternoon to enquire after Mr. Fanshawe, the Postmaster-General, whose condition, I regret to say, is still critical, though he has maintained strength during the day.

THE HON. MR. ARUNDEL.

HIS TOUR TO BURMA.

The Hon. Mr. Arundel, Public Works Member of Council, leaves on a tour on the 28th instant for Burma, where he spends about a month, inspecting railways and irrigation works.

THE FOREIGN DEPARMENT.

MR. DANE IN CHARGE.

Mr. Dane remains at Simla in charge of the Foreign Department when the Viceroy is on tour.

THE MAHARAJA OF JAIPUR.

The Maharaja of Jaipur is at Simla on a short visit.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN MALLABY.

THE FUNERAL.

I regret to say that Captain Mallaby, Inspecting Officer of the Imperial Service Sappers, and Secretary to the Delhi Coronation Durbar Committee, died here last night from malaria.

Captain Mallaby was to have been Private Secretary to Mr. Barnes in Burma.

LATER.

The funeral of the late Captain Mallaby to-night was largely attended. H. E. the Viceroy, Lady Curzon, the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of Council, and most of the heads of departments were present. The firing party was furnished by the Welsh Regiment, while the Rifle Brigade band played the Dead March as the procession wended its way to the cemetery.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is not intended to have Hill Manœuvres this autumn as the British troops move down from the Himalayan stations to the plains. The Delhi Camp-of-Exercise will suffice for all purposes.

It is not intended to replace the Company of Sappers now at Chakdarra in the Swat Valley when No. 2 Company (Madras) move down to Delhi for the Durbar. Chakdarra Fort will be held by four companies of Native Infantry and half a squadron of Cavalry.

IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 12.

The official review of Irrigation in India in 1900-01 issued to-day, shows that a total of a little short of twenty million acres was irrigated, which is the largest on record, while the value of the crops raised under works for which capital accounts are kept is estimated at 41 1-2 crores of rupees, or nearly ninety-eight per cent of the capital outlay on them. Taking all classes of irrigation works the percentage of net revenue on the capital outlay to the end of the year was 6·77 against 6·28 in 1899-1900 and 6·43 in 1898-99. The net revenue earned during the year was three crores sixty-three lakhs compared with three crores thirty-nine lakhs in the previous twelve months.

The principal new works under construction during the year were the Mandalay and Shwebo canals in upper Burma, the Jhelum canal in the Punjab and the Dat Naulakhi, Nasrat, and Mahjivah canal in Sind, on which over half a crore was spent during the twelve months.

THE CHAPTER OF ST. ANDREWS.

INSTALLATION CEREMONY.

POONA, OCT. 12.

The installation ceremony of the Chapter of St Andrews in the East took place on Saturday evening. Owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama, the Grand Superintendent, the Hon'ble Mr. Tate, Deputy Grand Superintendent, paid an official visit to the Chapter, and examined the books of accounts, etc, with the Grand Chapter officers. He received a hearty welcome. The retiring First Principal made a statement, after which the Deputy Grand Superintendent complimented the companions of that Chapter.

M. E. C. Dinshaw Khumbatta installed the Principal in an able manner. At the banquet which followed the newly installed M. E. C., J. T. Lewis, proposed the health of the Grand Superintendent and his Deputy Superintendent. While regretting the absence of the former he thanked the latter for his visit, and referred to his long labour in Masonry as one of the rules of the Craft. The Deputy Grand Superintendent replied, thanking the companions. He proposed the health of the newly installed Principal and congratulated the companions of their choice. He wished the Principal a prosperous year. The latter proposed the Past Principals and spoke largely for the excellent work, which M. E. C. Khambatta had performed for that Chapter. Other toasts followed.

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

ROYAL SCOTS vs. THE CHESHIRES.

ROYAL SCOTS WON THE CUP.

SPEECH BY GENERAL VENTRIS.

POONA, OCT. 12

The finals of the Harris Football Tournament was played off yesterday evening before a large crowd of spectators on the Gymkhana ground. The match was between the Royal Scots and the Cheshires. After both the teams have been photographed, play commenced shortly after 4-30, the Scots defending the Gymkhana end and the Cheshires the far side. The Scots opened the ball, getting within striking distance, and a corner was gained by the Scots. Nothing daunted, the Cheshires were soon at it again, hammering away in front of the goal. Hands were given against the Scots. The shot went wide. Returning to the attack the Cheshires centre forward shot a goal, but was given off side. The Scots retaliated almost immediately, and King cleverly managed to find the net. Some good play was witnessed during the few minutes, the passing being especially pretty to watch. It was up and down game. The Cheshires got near enough to deliver their attack on two successive occasions, but their inside right bungled the shot, and the whistle sounded. Score—Scots 1 goal to love.

The Cheshires began the new period by making a vigorous attack on the back division of the Scots and were, however, equal to the back assault. I, was renewed again, but Bryce saved each time. By the excellent play of the right wings a corner was gained by the Scots. The shot went over the net, and a foul was claimed against the Cheshires for tripping, and was given. The Scots thus managed to add another goal to their credit. Nothing more was done, and the game resulted in favour of the Scots by two goals to love.

A circle was then formed round the table having the trophy. Brigadier General Ventris gave away the cup, and made a little speech. In doing so he congratulated both the teams on their excellent exhibition. They had made, he was sorry to say, the races interfered with the football, otherwise, he felt sure, a larger crowd would have been present, and would have certainly enjoyed seeing them play. The feature of the Tournament, he was glad to notice, had been the entire absence of fouling and other rough play. He had always considered football a very good game for Infantry Regiments, and played thus was always welcome. The trophy for which they had contended that evening, he wished to remind them, had been presented by a former Governor of Bombay who was himself a great sportsman. He congratulated the Scots on their victory, but warned them to be careful next year, as he had heard many other regiments had decided to win the cup. The cup and the medals were presented by the General.

Cheers were given for the General, for the winners, and for the runners up. A successful conclusion of the Tournament for 1902 thus ended in delight.

ANOTHER BREACH ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

THROUGH COMMUNICATION RESTORED.

MADRAS, OCT. 11.

Owing to heavy rain during the past three days a washaway has taken place on the Madras Railway South-West line, between miles 270 and 290 the country being flooded. All the trains between Madras, Metapolyam, and Calicut were delayed, but no accidents took place owing to the efficient patrolling of the line. Arrangements were made to tranship passengers and mails for Calicut and Ootacamund, but through communication was restored this morning.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

MR. SURENDRANATH BANERJI PRESIDENT.

AHMEDABAD, OCT. 12.

The Managing Committee of the Indian National Congress elected to-day Mr. Surendranath Bannerji as President and Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakerlai Desai as President of the Reception Committee.

THE United Provinces "Gazette" this week contains the draft scheme for the administration of the Lala Nanak Chand Trust. The Trust includes a sum of Rs. 44,400 in 3 1-2 per cent Government Paper. Rs. 27,000 in miscellaneous movable property, twenty villages mostly in the pargana of Meerut, and 103 houses or shops. Under the terms of the Trust will be one-fourth of the income of the Trust will be expended in alms; one-fourth in helping respectable persons, especially widows, and in other works of public utility, and the remainder will be devoted to the foundation of a school in Meerut City to be called the "Nanak Chand Anglo-Sanskrit School," in which English, Sanskrit, Nagri, and Urdu will be taught. Preference will be given to Hindu boys in this school. The Trust will be managed by the Collector of Meerut, and five Hindu residents of Meerut District.

RACING AT POONA.

SECOND EXTRA DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 11.

The attendance to-day was not so large as at previous meetings. Milburn was fancied for the Tally Ho Plate, but Henry won comfortably from his stable companion. In the Closed Handicap Ena, judiciously ridden by Aga S. Shah, despite the weight she was giving away, won fairly easily. Nevermore won the Arab Consolation Stakes. Fando won the Medium Plate somewhat easily in the excellent time of 1min. 3secs., while Nonpariel, for whom there were no bids, won the Selling Plate. Haddal, an absolute outsider, won the New Comer's Handicap from Artist, and Shaiboob somewhat easily annexed the Desert Handicap. The following are the details of the races:—

FIRST RACE.

THE TALLY HO PLATE—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, and third Rs. 50. A Handicap Hurdle Race for horses. Distance—R. C. and distance over 8 flights.

Mr. A. A. Apcar's br aus g Henry, 11st 4lbs, Burns 1
Mr. A. A. Apcar's br or bl aus g Milburn, 9st. 10lbs, Carver 2
Mr. Boase's b aus g Dawn, 9st. (car. 9st. 1lb), Owner 3
Mr. Westropp's ch aus g Vedette (lost) 0

Vedette was left at the post and did not start. Dawn led Milburn over the first hurdle with Henry a field behind, and this order was maintained to the fourth flight, where Milburn took up the running. Henry then raced after the stable companion and was first over the last hurdle, and won in a canter by three lengths. Ten lengths between second and third. Time—3mins. 14secs.

SECOND RACE.

THE CLOSED HANDICAP.—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, and third Rs. 50. A Welter Handicap for all Arabs and for all Ponies 14-1 and under, the bona-fide property of members of H. M.'s Navy, Army, or Indian Civil Service, or of members of the following Clubs, viz., the Byculla, Yacht or Bombay Clubs or Club of Western India, G. R.'s. Professionals who have not won a race value Rs. 200 allowed, if handicap weight below 10st., carrying 5lbs. penalty. Distance—5 furlongs.

N. B.—Bona fide property means that no interest whatever exists with any person not qualified to enter for the race.

Mr. George's bl aus m Ena, 12st, Aga S. Shah... 1
Mr. Westropp's b aus m Waress, 10st, 2lbs, Mr. Drysdale 2
Mr. Jones' b aus m Bellevue, 9st, 7lbs, Mr. Cooper 3
Mr. Mollison's b ch m Bawbee, 8st. 3lbs..... 0
Captain W. E. Lloyd's b aus m Elastic, 7st. 2lbs..... 0

Waress led Bellevue to the four furlongs where Bellevue took up the leadership and held it to the entrance into the straight. Here Waress, on the rails, was challenged and beat by Ena, who was well nursed for the final effort. Won by three-quarters of a length. Five lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 8 1-5secs.

THIRD RACE.

THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, and third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs which have not won a race value Rs. 1,400 or over at Poona Races, 1902. Distance—1-4 mile

Aga S. Shah's b a h Nevermore, 7st. 5lbs., Kamad... 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Chungiz, 9st. 4lbs., Heeroo 2
Mr. M. Ally's ch a h The Robber, 8st. 2lbs., Dunshead 3
Mr. A. M. Bushari's b a h Admirer, 8st. 5lbs. 0
Captain Browning's ch a h Tirah, 8st. 0
Mr. Isseverdan's ch a h Chand, 7st. 12lbs..... 0
Mr. James' ch a h Sandow, 7st. 10lbs..... 0
Messrs. M. Goculdass and A. Nanjee's g a h Wild Fox, 7st. 9lbs..... 0

Robber led Chungiz into the straight, where Admirer and Nevermore closed up, and while The Robber and Chungiz were hustling each other on the outside in front of the stand, Nevermore slipped through on the rails and won by half a length. A length between second and third. Time—2 mins. 24 3-5secs.

FOURTH RACE

THE MEDIUM PLATE.—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, and third Rs. 50. A Handicap for horses which have not won a race value Rs. 900 or over. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. A. W. P's br aus g Fando, 9st. 7lbs. Robinson... 1
Mr. G. Hunter's Repetition, 7st. 12lbs, Rook..... 2
Messrs. M. Goculdass and A. Nanji's b aus m Olga, 9st. 2lbs., Oomar Khan 3
Mr. Finch's b aus g Response, 8st. 7lbs..... 0
Mr. G. Hunter's b aus g Here's Luck, 8st. 4lbs..... 0
Mr. Chowdhury's ch aus g Tecoota 8st. 11lbs..... 0
Mr. Preston's b e m Lady Smith II, 8st..... 0
Mr. R. P. Hunter's b aus g Amendment by Gozo—Bay Rose, 8st. 0
Mr. A. A. Apcar's br aus g Sister, 7st. 2lbs..... 0

Fando led Tecoota; and then Repetition and Olga ran behind Fando up the straight, and they finished in this order. Won by two and a half lengths. A head separated second and third. Time—1min 3secs.

FIFTH RACE.

THE SELLING PLATE.—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, and third Rs. 50. A selling race for Arabs 14 hands and under. 14 hands entered for Rs. 1,200 to carry 10st. W. I. 3lbs. allowed for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 400. Allowances—Maidens 7lbs. Landing allowance as per clause 9. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Murray's ch a h Nonpariel (Rs. 1,000), 7st. 5lbs, Hoyt 1
Aga S. Shah's ch a h Bin Rasheed (Rs. 900), 7st. 8lbs, Heeroo 2
Mr. W. M. Macleod's g a g Murfus (Rs. 800), 7st. 8lbs., Dhondi 3
H. H. Maharaja Holkar's b a h Jeddah (Rs. 1,000), 7st. 5lbs..... 0
Mr. Hajee Esmail Cassum's b a h Magistrate (Rs. 1,000), 7st. 5lbs 0
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b a g Sweetlips (Rs. 800), 8st. 3lbs. 0
Mr. Mohanlal T. Shroff's g a h Bukhtawar (Rs. 700), 7st. 8lbs..... 0
Mr. A. W. P.'s g a h Kyam (Rs. 400), 6st. 11b ... 0

Nonpariel led all the way. Up the straight Jeddah got up but resigned to Bin Rasheed, and a good race to the post was won by Nonpariel by half a length. Two lengths divided second and third. Time—1min. 7 3-5secs.

SIXTH RACE.

THE NEW COMERS' HANDICAP.—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, and the third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs landed since 1st July, 1901. Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs. Abdool Aziz bin Saif and Ebraim bin Rashid's b a h Haddal, 6st. 12lbs, Hoyt..... 1
Messrs. Mahomedally and Co.'s ch a h Artist, 8st. 7lbs, Southall 2
Mr. Abdool Aziz bin Saif's b a h Arabistan, 8st. 11lbs, Panton 3
Mr. A. R. Amer's g a h Young Kohinoor, 9st. 3lbs..... 0
Mr. Finch's b a h Musketeer, 8st. 9lbs..... 0
Mr. Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Mosumma, 8st. 6lbs..... 0
Mr. A. R. Obayed's b a h King Edward, 7st. 10lbs..... 0
Mr. Jackson's b a h King Arthur, 7st 4lbs..... 0
Messrs. M. Goculdas and A. Nanji's ch a h Flying Fox, 7st 3lbs..... 0
Messrs Faraj bin Sanad and Jussuff Sheriff's b a h Young Roberts, 7st. 0

Flying Fox led the field from Haddal up to the distance, where Haddal took the lead, and was strongly challenged by Artist on the inside. Arabistan on the outside going on Haddal won under the whip by half a length. Three-quarters of a length between second and third. Time—1min 23 1-5secs.

SEVENTH RACE.

THE DESERT HANDICAP.—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs M. Goculdass and A Nanji's b a h Shaiboob, 8st. 12lbs. Oomerkhan 1
Aga S. Shah's g a h Greyleg, 8st. Robinson 2
Mr. Westropp's b a h Chancellor, 9st. 4lbs, Panton 3
Mr. M. Ally's ch a h The Robber, 9st. 11b 0

The Robber was led by Greyleg to the four furlongs, where The Robber took up the lead after the straight was entered. Shaiboob challenged and passed the leader, Greyleg tripping in front of the Chancellor got second place. Won by one and a half length. Two lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 23secs.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 26TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, Captain T. Leigh, arrived in harbour on Saturday afternoon with the English Mails of the 26th September. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON

Gray Rev and Mrs
Care Capt and Mrs and infant
Fisher Mrs and infant
Mcfarlane Mrs and infant
Clarkson Mrs St John
Detweiler Mr and Mrs
Goamers Mrs
Edwards Mr A
Goldingham Lieut E E D
McMenemy Mr and Mrs J M
Martin Mr and Mrs H C and 2 children
Barness Mrs
Coards Mr and child
McBean Mr
Hardy Lieut G S
Thomas Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Thompson Mrs and 2 infants
Lowe Mrs
Nicholson Miss
Stuart, Lieut W
Thomson Mr J N
Symons Mr W
Sargeant Mr T
Simpson Mr A
Mulla Mr S
Lund Col and Mrs F T and infant
Anstey 2nd Lieut E A
Yale Lieut Col and Mrs J and 2 children
Smithers Mr P
Dobell Mr H
Haukins Mr and Mrs and infant
Shaw Lieut J F
Keating Miss
Grey Col H
Jones Mr
Oastmen Surgn

FROM MARSEILLES

Perrott Mr J
Menzie Mr R L
Tranered Capt T S
Bose Dr and Mrs
Boardman Miss
Bryson Mrs
Bloch Dr T
McKay Col and Mrs
Amant Dr and Mrs
Garden Capt A R
Hunt Lieut F D
Monro Mr D
Kon Mr
Ritchie Mr D
Robertson Mr C L
Sommerville Rev P J
Gillinz Mr W H
Cotterill Capt H E
Moncrieff Col Sir Collin Scott
Leather Mr and Mrs J W and child
Anderson Col and Mrs J
Dixon Mr J P
Goldney Mr W G
Stone Mrs
Cowin Capt and Mrs D H J
Maxwell Scott Capt W
Clift Mr F A
Baddeld Mr and Mrs
Donovan Mr W
Porter Col M
Silk, Mr A
Rundle Mr
Bisragon Capt E H
Robinson Major W A
Carson Mr O
Hallowes Mr J
Monteath Mr T H
Cope Mr and Mrs
Stewart Mr A C
Mulroney Mr J
Datta Mr S K
Watson Capt H R
Marker Bt Maj R J
Richards Mr J
Rivett Carnac Lieut
Crocker Mr F W
Cuttell Capt C L
Chotzmof Mr A J
Baker Maj D
Agnew Mrs C
Phear Mr
Berson Mr A G
Hincks Mr J M
Bosanquet Mr O V
Edmondson Lieut G A
Smith Mrs E
Elworthy Hon and Mrs H
Tonge Mr S
Powell Mr and Mrs
Powell Miss
Scott, Mr A G
Reed Mr A W
Sanderson Lieut F E
Smith Major
Robertson Mrs
Readall Mr
Boyd Mr
Ferguson Mr
Calvert Maj
Rogers Mr A
Galbraith Mrs and child
Dougall Mr
Redhead Mr A R
Willis Mr and Mrs
Harman Major B
Mackenzie Mr and 2 Misses

FROM BRINDISI

Birley Lieut F G
Daniell Lieut Col
Dick-Cunningham Mr J K
Findlay Capt C W
Finlay Mrs
Salkeld, Mr H L
Channer Mr G
Muir Col
Nolan Mr R B
Candy Mr Justice
Carey Maj D
Dick Mrs J M
Reid Lieut Col J H
Howard Mr H E
Rodwell Mr E H
Forbes Capt
Colvin Mr W M
Findlay Miss
Donovon Mr
Bailey Lieut

FROM SUEZ—Harris Miss

FROM ADEN—Roergir Prof

MR. H. SCOTT-LESLIE'S RECITAL.

THERE was a very fair attendance at Watson's Hotel on Saturday evening when Mr. H. Scott-Leslie gave his well-known Chevalier recital. The heat was intense, and this was doubtless the reason why the house was not considerably larger. Mr. Leslie was in his best form, and although on several previous occasions he has delighted audiences in Bombay it is safe to say that he never achieved such a personal success as he did on Saturday evening. The programme contained several items in which Bombay has had an opportunity of hearing him before, but that was simply because they were Chevalier's masterpieces and Mr. Leslie could not afford to leave them out. The programme opened with the well-known coster ditty, "The Horse the Missus dries the Clothes on" (F. Coyne), and the artiste did full justice to the rueful humour of this new classical selection. "'Ackney with the "Ouses took away", a very simple example of coster philosophy, came next, and it proved a great success, a burst of applause following Mr. Leslie's singing. Probably the most pleasing feature of the evening's entertainment was Chevalier's two musical monologues—"An Old Bachelor" and "A Fallen Star." The first of these the artiste had previously given in Bombay, but one is bound to say that since he was last seen in it he has improved his impersonation wonderfully both in pathos and dramatic force. One would be inclined to doubt whether Chevalier himself could have exceeded in either of these qualities the pourtrayal of the lonely old bachelor's cherished sorrow, with which Mr. Leslie so charmed his audience. "A Fallen Star" is of a very difficult character, and in less skilful hands than those of Mr. Leslie there would not have been a far step from the sublime to the ridiculous. If he again appear in Bombay a repetition of the piece will certainly be demanded of him. The first half of the programme was completed by one of Wilkie Bard's most characteristic songs, "There's a Peculiar Thing," and a batch of short stories. In the latter Mr. Leslie once again proved his versatility. Some of the anecdotes had been told by him before in this city, but they were all intensely funny, and recounted in a fashion which fully entitles him to the eulogistic press references he has earned as a raconteur. If the first half of the programme were successful the latter was doubly so. It included two of Chevalier's gems "I can't take a raise out o' Oi" and "My Old Dutch." Both are now known to everybody, but it is to be feared that few realised what a medium the songs can be made of mingled character pourtrayal and dramatic power until they saw Mr. Leslie. In "My Old Dutch" he excelled himself. "Leave a Little Bit for your Tutor" (Harry Freeman) and "Must You" (Harry Ford) were of a more rollicking description, and depend more on fun pure and simple for their success than most of Mr. Leslie's songs. But he was again entirely successful and convulsed his audience. The programme was completed by Chevalier's humorous dissertation on Mediæval Poetry, in which the intricacies and mysteries of "Little Miss Muffet" are expounded with all the detailed precision of the cleric. If Mr. Leslie got his inspiration from Chevalier one must admit that without Chevalier he must have discovered himself as a character artiste of the very first order. If he decides to give Bombay another opportunity of hearing him before leaving India it may be presumed that he would enjoy the success that his art deserves.

HER Highness the Maharanee of Kuch-Behar, who has been in England for the last 18 months, returns to India with her daughters about the middle of October.

IT has been decided that the scheme for raising a Camel Corps in the Jumrao tract of Sind shall not be carried out at present.

WE much regret to learn that Mr. A. U. Fanshawe who has been lying ill at the Walker Hospital at Simla for some time past, is now suffering from an acute attack of pleuro-pneumonia.

THE dies from England for the Mahsud medal are expected to reach the Calcutta Mint in the course of the present month.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught during their four or five weeks' tour following the Delhi Durbar will probably visit several Native States of Central India and Rajputana.

THE Telegraph Department will put up additional wires to meet the press of traffic from Delhi during the Durbar. There will be ten local offices for public in the Camp, excluding the chief (central office.

MR. IBBETSON, the Home Member of Council will make the following tour:—Leave Simla, 28th October; visit the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli, 29th and 30th; Dehra Dun, 31st to 2nd November; Udaipur, 4th to 6th; Chitor, 7th and 8th; Indore, 9th to 11th; arrive Calcutta, 13th.

AN effort is being made to do away with the small outposts in Assam which military detachments have held for a portion of the year. Udalgari, Subankhata, Dunamgoa, are in future to be garrisoned by military police all the year round. This will save sending detachments from the Gurkha Regiment a Shillong for the three months, January to Marc

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE ROYAL PROGRESS THROUGH LONDON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

WE are still a month from the date of the visit of their Majesties to the City and South London, and excitement may come as it sometimes does on such occasions as the event draws nearer, but at present the announcement of the Royal progress has been received with what I may call subdued satisfaction This, of course, does not imply any waning in the great popularity of the King and Queen, but the general public, that is the general public in London (country cousins may be of a different opinion), who suffer greatest from the inconvenience inseparable from these shows, are by no means anxious for a second Coronation. However, the King with his usual thoughtfulness has chosen a day when business closes early—at any rate in the West End and the city, and so far as can be judged at present the arrangements are not likely to be such as to cause or excuse a repetition of the scenes witnessed in the steets of London in June last. Apparently the Royal cortege is not to proceed via Constitution Hill, Piccadilly, and St. James's street as orginally intended; at any rate when I passed Buckingham Palace the day before yesterday workmen were busily demolishing the wooden stands which for four months past have stood in that neighbourhood The fact that the days are shorter at the end of October than they are at the end of June has, doubtless, caused the contraction of the route, and it is probably for the same reason that his Majesty has had to decline a pressing invitation from his subjects in the East End to drive through that quarter before crossing the Thames. It is a pity that the whole thing has not been postponed until a more suitable period of the year when the very natural wish of the poor East Enders could be gratified.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE BOER GENERALS.

The anticipation so freely indulged in a week ago upon grounds of rather slender character that the Boer Generals in the interests of peace and good will had abandoned their projected tour has not been realised. Their present intention, it seems, is to carry out their original programme, and although they protest that they have no "arriere pensee" some of the utterances which fell from them at Antwerp were not so pacific as they might have been; and already we are observing a recrudescence of anti-British hatred on the part of the continental Press, especially, of course, in Germany. The manifesto issued by the Generals is addressed to the civilised world, and asks for its support on behalf of "the widows and orphans, the maimed and the needy," as well as to assist on the education of the Boer children. The Generals draw a painful and probably not exaggerated picture of the helpless condition to which the inhabitants of the country have been reduced by the inevitable ravages of war, and proceed to say:—"We point out the terrible consequences of the war to acquaint the world with our great need, and in no wise to stir up feeling anew. The sword rests in the scabbard, and all differences are silent in the presence of so great misery." Another passage of the appeal reads as follows:—"The damage occasioned by the war is immense, so that the small amount which England, according to the terms of surrender, will give, even if multiplied tenfold, will be totally inadequate to cover even the war losses. The widows and orphans, the maimed and needy, and our children, for whom alone we make this appeal, will, therefore, receive little and in most cases nothing at all." There may be good reasons why the Government grant cannot be increased, but moderate men are asking why if the appeal is for the widows and orphans alone the appeal was not made in this country? To make it not merely to but from the Continent is, as one Liberal journal properly points out, in all the circumstances rather fortunate. If the Boer Generals really did come to England with an open mind it is a pity that their visit should have turned out in this way. Who is to blame? If the Colonial Office cannot be altogether absolved from the charge of having acted at the outset with a certain amount of tactlessness the Boer Generals have either been playing a part all the time or they are under the influence of very bad advisers. The prospects of South Africa whether we regard the political bitterness existing in Cape Colony or the action of the Boer Generals cannot be said to be at all what was expected when the Vereenigig Agreement was signed. There is evidently trouble ahead of us in that quarter of the Empire.

NEW TAXATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Next to the increasing fervour of the opponents of the Education Bill the thing that excites most attention at the moment of writing is the "Daily Mail's" information respecting the contribution which the late Republics in South Africa are to be called upon to make towards the cost of the war and re-settlement of the country. According to the "Mail's" information, an account for one hundred million pounds sterling has been opened in Whitehall, and the Colonies are debited with that amount. The British Government, however, it is explained, will not press them unduly. Eventually a loan, perhaps, up to £50,000,000 will be raised, out of which the Government will recoup itself in part for the expenditure incurred, but apparently it is the intention not to float this loan—at all events in its entirety—until the surplus revenues have expanded considerably, and that may not be for two or three years. We are told that the taxation of the mining industry will be moderate, but different ideas may prevail as to what is moderation. Taxation amounting to 10 per cent. more than was paid before the war may not strike mine-owners as particularly moderate, and no wonder we hear of the existence of general tension at Johannesburg. Whether Lord Milner's assurances that nothing has actually been decided, and that local opinion will be crefully considered, will tend to dissipate the fears of the Johannesburgers remains to be seen. Simultaneously with the "Daily Mail" revelations—if they be revelations—we hear of the claims of the income tax authorities against the De Beers Company to appropriate a share of the immense profits of that undertaking—a claim that is to be resisted in the courts, and if some persons may be believed is causing those principally concerned to consider whether they should not remove their office from England to Belgium!

BOMBAY AND VISCOUNT KITCHENER.

Reuter's Agency has supplied the Home Press with an exasperatingly vague telegram to the effect that while the Bombay Corporation have voted an address to be presented to the Duke of Connaught on the occasion of his Royal Highness's forthcoming visit to India they have rejected a motion to present an address to Lord Kitchener "only seven votes being given in favour of the latter proposal." As to the reasons which may have influenced the Bombay Corporators Reuter unfortunately vouchsafes no information whatever, and those who know India are wondering why a body which has in the past so materially helped to justify Bombay's proud boast of being "Urbs Prima in India" has seemingly cast a slur upon the great soldier statesman who is about to arrive within its hospitable gates. I say seemingly, for we must dismiss at once the notion that there was any intention to act churlishly towards Lord Kitchener. One or two people have asked me in all innocence whether the majority of the Bombay Corporators are Pro-Boers, and as such have taken this opportunity of showing their disapproval of the South African policy of his Majesty's Government. I hope for your sake that this curious notion will not spread to the Boer Generals and induce them to include the city of Bombay in their much discussed projected "tour." I tell all who ask me for an explanation of the matter that the idea of any disrespect to the new Commander-in-Chief in India is out of the question, and that it will probably be found when the Bombay papers reach London that the Corporation were solely guided by precedent. So far as I know, it has not been the practice hitherto to present addresses of welcome to officers, however distinguished, on arriving in Bombay to fill military commands, even the highest, and if

this be so, I think the rule is a wise one. It is doubtful if such personages would really desire to be recipients of a compliment rightly bestowed upon members of the Royal House and direct representatives of the sovereign. At any rate I am sure that Lord Kitchener will take in good part the decision arrived at by the Bombay Municipality, for, as one who knows writes to me:—"Nothing really pleases him (Viscount Kitchener) less than an address."

MR. N. M. WADIA'S GIFT.

This truly splendid act of beneficence, of which we have received a brief intimation through a news agency which clearly does not believe in wasting money on news telegrams sent from India has naturally attracted great attention, and as an illustration of what everybody is saying I may quote the comments of one of the highest of the London evening papers:—"The Parsee merchant who has set aside a million of money for 'countries afflicted by sudden calamity' must rank, surely, among the greatest of the benefactors of humanity. It is a noble inspiration, suggested, perhaps, by the annihilation of St. Pierre and the famines in India, and the benefaction must help enormously to lessen the sum of human suffering at times when much depends upon prompt and adequate help. Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia—he deserves that his name should be spelt in full—is one of the richest men in a land of princes, and he is not the first citizen of Bombay whose extraordinary munificence has set an example for rich men all over the world." The same journal adds:—"For nobleness of purpose and originality of conception, it stands with the bequest of Mr. Rhodes and the earlier will of Mr. Nobel, who left a fortune made out of dynamite to those who, in various ways, should contribute most to the happiness and progress of the human race." A representative of the "Daily News," who has been interviewing Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji on the subject, asked the venerable Parsee if he supposed the disaster in Martinique suggested this munificent gift." "Calamities in India," was the reply, "are enough to suggest it—famine and plague." It is something to have Mr. Naoroji applying to famines a word that as generally used means a misadventure—an unlucky accident, I shall not now despair of living long enough to hear Mr. William Digby making a similar admission confessing that famines are not after all due to British misrule any more than the eruption of St. Pierre was brought about by the shortcomings of the French rulers of Martinique. By the way the "Daily News" seems to have invented a new system of spelling Indian names. "Wadai," "Dieu" instead of Diu, and "Goodgerat" are specimens collected at random. I think I prefer the Hunterian system, but I may be prejudiced.

THE DELHI CORONATION DURBAR AND THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

"It is reported that the Duke of Connaught may possibly be accompanied by the German Crown Prince on his forthcoming visit to India." So a Reuter telegram informed us last Friday, "The Pan-Germans are greatly excited over the news that the Crown Prince will probably accompany the Duke of Connaught to the Delhi Durbar. They assert that his presence there would make it appear to the Indian people as if Germany were a vassal State of England, and they express the hope that the Kaiser will not sanction the Prince's going." Thus telegraphed on Sunday the Berlin correspondent of a London paper. It now appears that the Crown Prince is not to be one of Lord Curzon's guests at Delhi. Whether this denial is a case of "post hoc" or "propter hoc" I cannot say, but the Kaiser if he had decided to let his eldest son accompany his uncle to India I hardly think that his Majesty would have altered his decision merely because the Pan-Germans did not like it. It would not be the first time that he showed the Pan-Germans that he thought very little of them or rather of their methods. If he had listened to them the German contribution in aid of the sufferers by the famine in India would never have been sent to the Viceroy. When the Simla telegram reported that the Crown Prince might go out with the Duke of Connaught it was thought that possibly Lord Curzon had invited the heir to the German throne—if Dr. Schadler will admit there is a German throne—as an acknowledgment of the friendly and humane interest displayed by Emperor William on the occasion referred to.

THE GERMAN KAISER AND THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

The Dr. Schadler referred to in the foregoing paragraph is a German ecclesiastic who combines the duties of Dean of Bamberg and Clerical Deputy in the Reichstag. As a good Bavarian he has been mortally offended at the way in which on a recent occasion the Kaiser protested against the refusal of the Bavarian Reichstag to vote money for the purchase of certain objects of art, accompanying his remonstrances with an offer to provide out of his own pocket the sum required. It is strange that so clever a man should have made such an extraordinary blunder of which he seems likely never to hear the last. Addressing a national gathering at Unterbausen the other day the fiery Bavarin clean let himself go:—According to Article 11 of the Imperial Constitution, the presidency of the Confederation belongs to the King of Prussia, who has the title of "German Emperor." With the Emperor lies the international representation of the Empire; it is his to declare war and to conclude peace in the name of the Empire, to make alliances and treaties with Foreign States, to accredit and to receive Diplomatic envoys. But in all this, says Dr. Schadler, there is not one word about interference in the domestic affairs of one of the States of the Confederation, and there is an instance of such interference in the criticism contained in the Emperor's telegram. The Emperor is not the Sovereign of Germany. It is, therefore, incorrect to speak of "Emperor of Germany," as indeed do many people in England who ought to know better Germany as Dr. Schadler reminds us is a Confederation ("Bundesstaat"), and the Emperor is not Monarch of Germany: he is monarch of Prussia, "King of Prussia but only German Emperor."

BRITISH COMMERCIAL SUPINENESS.

As an illustration of the unfortunate apathy so widely prevalent in this country at present I may quote the remark made by a London banker only a day or two ago to a Westminster friend of mine, a gentleman of highstanding in the engineering world. Said the sapient city man "What is the use of a telephone? We can do very well without it." If this extremely conservative and ridiculous individual stood alone I should not refer to his foolish observation, but I am credibly informed that in the whole of the Bank of England, the chief financial establishment of the British metropolis, there is not a single telephone! I will venture to say that in New York or any other big town in the United States you would not find a bank of any position in which every important clerk has not at his elbow one of these useful and to enterprising business people indispensable instruments. No wonder cute Yankees call us effete and go-ahead colonists, through the Prince of Wales, bid the Mother Country "Wake up!" But unluckily the Mother Country seems to show no signs whatever of arousing herself from her unhealthy state of somnolence. My engineering friend has just returned from a visit to the remarkable up-to-date exhibition at Dusseldorf, and what he saw there has caused him, the most level-headed person of my acquaintance, to come back a sadder and a wiser man. The poverty of inventiveness and the want of initiative now so conspicuous in these isles may not be seriously felt by the present or next generation, but our successors I fear will grievously suffer. Nothing short of the threat of an overwhelming calamity—say for instance imminent danger of invasion—will bring us to our senses. This may seem to people at a distance an exaggeration, but it is the opinion of all thoughtful observers who watch closely the signs of the times. I observe that Sir Charles MacLaren, M. P., speaking at the annual meeting of Palmers Shipbuilding Company on Wednesday, declared that the antiquated superstition of railway companies is strangling and choking all efforts to compete with foreign manufacturers. The pot calling the kettle black!

THE "Pioneer" is mistaken in stating that the Director General of Archæology is to have a seat upon the newly constituted Board of Scientific Advice. As a matter of fact the Board is to be composed of scientific experts engaged upon economic inquiries whose work will be facilitated by the touch which joint membership of the Board will enable them to keep with each other.

ELECTRIC AUTOMATIC POST.

EXPLANATION OF TAEGGI'S INVENTION

HEARING that Messrs. William Hutchinson and Co., of Charing Cross, had been entrusted with the task of introducing M. Taeggi's Electric Post to the notice of St. Martin's-le-Grand, a representative of the "Westminster Gazette" called upon Mr. William Digby, the senior partner of the firm, and asked him to furnish some specific details.

"Monsieur Taeggi," said Mr. Digby, "has invented a unique system which will, by mechanical means, acting for the most part automatically fulfil all the requirements necessary from the moment a letter is posted up to its delivery to the postman. The forwarding of the correspondence is effected by means of small vehicles, worked by independent electric auto-motors, running over special aerial lines, which are to be used exclusively for that purpose, and made of insulated metallic wires or cables, and acting both as guides to the vehicles and conductors of the electric current. These lines will run principally along railway and road transports, and in addition to connecting the towns served by the system, will, on reaching a large centre, have several ramifications uniting both the existing boxes and, the branch offices situated in various districts of the city. Such branch lines will be for the collection and distribution of the correspondence—operations performed automatically by the Electric Post."

"But first, tell me," the representative queried, "how the collection of the correspondence from the boxes is carried out?"

"Taeggi has mounted collecting-boxes which pick up successively letters posted in pillar-boxes and convey them to the central office. The collection of large parcels and that of insured and registered letters, handed over at branch offices, will also be performed by boxes running over lines connecting the above branches. These boxes will also carry correspondence from a central post-office to various subsidiary offices that is to say, having delivered its load of private correspondence at the branch depot, it is reloaded with printed matter, registered and insured letters, which it conveys back to the central office where the selection of the local correspondence takes place. Here also the despatch-boxes are received fromother towns, so that there is a continuous passage of correspondence both to other towns and to branch offices. You will see by these careful and elaborate designs which Taeggi has executed how completely he has considered every detail."

"Has Taeggi contrived any arrangement for protecting the aerial way and its vehicles?"

"Yes; he has thought of that. Every pole is equipped with a ring at the lower end which has the same high potential energy as the wire above, and which, if tampered with by any mischievous person, deals out its own punishment. But to prevent any further possible injury every pole is fitted with two rampes de garde which being in electrical communication with the bulk of the pole, open a free passage for the current should one of the wires break down.

"What are the post-boxes like?"

"They are in the shape of poles, covered entirely with iron plates to prevent the rain penetrating. A workman can ascend by steps to inspect the mechanism. Each post-collecting pole has four principal parts, (a) a box in which letters are posted by the public; (b) the motor, placed on the lower part of the pole, to move the posting-box; (c) the stamping apparatus, placed at such a level as to compel the letters to pass through it before falling into the box; and (d) the top of the pole which supports the line over which the collecting-boxes run. The stamping apparatus is intended for obliterating the postage stamps and stamping on the letters the name of the town, the number of the post collecting pole, the month, day, hour, and minute when a letter is posted. When the posting box, after having dropped its letter into the collecting box, is half way on its downward run it will disengage the wheels of the collecting-box, which then resumes its journey towards the next post-collecting pole. There is a special launching apparatus for starting the vehicle from the station."

"Then, finally, Mr. Digby, how is the correspondence sorted at the central station?"

"By a special disposition combined with simple and speedy mechanical means. As the despatch collecting and distributing boxes arrive on the upper floors of the post building, the correspondence is automatically divided, and the sorted lots are dropped down in front of other clerks, who re-subdivide them at a lower floor and when the general sorting is over, the vehicles are sent up again to the starting hall. Taeggi has invented hoisting-boxes to carry the correspondence from floor to floor handled by means of levers, which, arriving at their destination, turn over automatically."

"It all sounds deeply interesting and fascinating," said the interviewer, as he took his departure; "and now that Mr Austen Chamberlain is in charge at the G P O perhaps—"

"Taeggi at least thinks he will," put in Mr. Digby, whose enthusiasm, to say the least, is quite infectious

DURGA PUJA AMUSEMENTS.

IT is, of course, a well-known fact that the native festivals are not now observed with the pomp and ceremony that they obtained in the early days of British rule. The Muharram is no longer the spectacular affair it once was, and the same may be said of the Durga Puja. With regard to the latter, the ceremonies have been largely curtailed owing to the deliberate efforts of enlightened and educated men and of associations like the Arya and Brahmo Samaj, and so far as their tantric aspect is concerned nobody is likely to regret their disappearance. Other adjuncts are disappearing before the irresistible influence of civilisation. One of these, it must be said, was a pretty and kindly custom. We refer to the Children's Day, which was especially reserved for the benefit and amusement of the young. Children used to parade the streets, singing songs and covered with garlands. The songs were in praise of one Tasu Raja, of whom history tells us nothing, but of whom the common folk say: He was kind to children. In some towns the children used to band themselves into little companies and give dramatic representations in the streets, taking off the peculiarities of the local big wigs to the great amusement of the mob. It is, perhaps, to the abuse of the liberty allowed in this direction that the disuse of the Children's Day may be traced. Children of larger growth began to take part in the representations. There is on record one occasion when the children in a large town dressed up one of their number to represent the Police Inspector, or Kotwal, who ruled sinners and saints alive with a rod of iron. The bogus Kotwal was placed face backward on an ass and led through the town, amidst half-frightened cheers. It was hoped that the Kotwal would see the humour of the thing, but he did not. There were no more Children's Days in that town. In other places, similar occurrences may have led to similar prohibitions. In any case, in its inception, the festival had everything to recommend it, and it is a pity that it has dropped into disuse.—"Englishman."

AN order was placed in England last month to supply 104 coaches, 38 engines, and 250 steel coal trucks of 80,000 lb. capacity for the Central South African railways.

ALL the prisoners at Diyatalawa, says a correspondent of the "Ceylon Observer," are ready to sign the oath of allegiance, as soon as transport is ready. General Olivier and two sons leave on the 15th instant. All are expected to be shipped by the end of the year. Diyatalawa is very healthy, the mortality for the second year being down to five per thousand.

A RETURNED Boer prisoner named Oosthuizen from Beaufort, has after long search found his wife in Vryburg but married to another Boer. The woman, who was re-married last June, stated that her husband was killed in the war, but evidence shows that she had corresponded with him while a prisoner at Simonstown. She has been committed for trial for bigamy.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE HYDERABAD VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS.

Some time ago a Mahomedan vernacular paper published at Lahore made some remarkable statements regarding the local Victoria Memorial Fund at Hyderabad, Deccan, and the manner in which considerable sums of money had been allotted to it. The story, as then told, may be thus summarised. A sum of about Rs 40,000 was, it was said, in the hands of Abdur Rahim Shah Kaderi, one portion of which had been subscribed to help the famine-stricken people of the Hedjaz and the other to benefit the families of Turkish soldiers who had fallen in the war with Greece. The reason why the moneys collected had never been remitted was not explained. It was alleged that when the Hedjaz Railway Fund was opened the subscribers to these Funds wished the sums above-mentioned to be given to that Fund, and that accordingly Abdul Rahim Shah Kaderi paid in Rs. 23,357-12-5 into the Nizam's State Treasury and deposited it under the head of Hedjaz Railway subscriptions. The vernacular paper went on to say that the Victoria Memorial Committee of Hyderabad resolved to take this money, and that Mr. Cassan Walker, Financial Adviser to the Nizam, ordered its transfer to the Memorial Fund. The allegations thus made, says the "Pioneer," were very serious; but we are in a position to say that they cannot be substantiated. The bare facts are as follow: His Highness the Nizam informed the local Committee of the Hyderabad Victoria Memorial Fund that he sanctioned the transfer to that Fund of certain sums collected for charitable purposes, and lying in deposit in the State Treasury, which had not been appropriated to the objects for which they had been subscribed. His Highness added the proviso that before such transfers could take place, the formal consent of the respective Committees of these subscriptions should be obtained. Among these unappropriated subscriptions was one made some fifteen or twenty years ago for the relief of the famine then prevailing in the Hedjaz, Abdur Rahim Shah Kaderi, the Secretary of this Fund, paid into the State Treasury Rs. 23,457 12 5—the sum is very nearly the same as that mentioned in the newspaper article—being the unexpended balance of the Hedjaz Famine Fund; and, in accordance with the Nizam's order, application was made for the consent of the subscribers to the transfer of this amount to the local Victoria Memorial in Hyderabad. No proposal was ever made as alleged to transfer this money to the Hedjaz Railway Fund, nor has that railway any claim upon it. No reference was made on the subject to Mr. Walker, nor was any order ever passed by him. The Memorial Committee have acted throughout entirely in accordance with the wishes of the Nizam, and are still awaiting the consent of the Hedjaz Famine Fund Committee to the transfer of the unexpended balance of that Fund.

Looking, then, at the case as it stands, the story of arbitrary action is a baseless one. His Highness the Nizam on the contrary, deserves the highest praise for his action in this matter of unexpended balances of charitable funds subscribed long ago and never applied to the purposes for which they were intended. If he had gone a step further, and ordered a strict inquiry into the causes of such moneys having been kept back from the sufferers for whom they were meant, His Highness would have been fully justified. But, apart from this, we may well see how these balances are now to be applied locally in connection with the Victoria Memorial at Hyderabad. The subscriptions to that Fund, supplemented by grants from the State are estimated to amount to ten lakhs. It is proposed to devote six lakhs to the construction of an irrigation canal, at present known as the Benoor Project, but to be called hereafter the Victoria Canal. The water-rates from this canal will yield a revenue of not less than one lakh per annum, the whole of which will be devoted to the maintenance in perpetuity of the Victoria Orphanage and Technical School to be constructed at Hyderabad at a cost of four lakhs. Here some two thousand orphans will be received and educated in agriculture and industries, and eventually started in life. This orphanage will meet a much needed want and in all India no Victoria Memorial will be equal in beneficent results to that in which the Nizam is so deeply interested. Only those who know the misery to which orphans are exposed in Native States when famine drives them into a servitude which is infinitely worse than slavery, can appreciate the full value of such a charity as will hereafter be maintained at Hyderabad as a memorial of the great Queen Mother.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA AVERAGES.

BELOW we give the batting and bowling averages of those players who have assisted the Bombay Gymkhana during the season just closed. More matches were played than was the case a year ago, this being due to the break in the monsoon in July and August. In the batting average Cheetham alone stands out with any prominence. He has enjoyed an exceptional season, and never was in better form during the whole period of his cricket career in India. Coombs has the honour of heading the bowling averages, although Cheetham can claim the distinction of having taken most wickets.

BATTING.

Names.	No of Innings	Times not out.	Highest Innings	Total Runs.	Average
H Cheetham	15	6	120	572	63·5
J S Milne	11	2	84	210	23·3
H K Harington	9	1	39	175	21·9
A R Burney	5	0	41	104	20·8
E L Sale	7	3	15*	83	20·7
Major C G Carnegy	7	0	34	127	18·1
Lieutenant Douglas	4	2	22*	36	18
A C Rumball	12	3	51*	160	17·8
F J Clarke	5	0	48	83	16·6
A H S Astgen	18	2	66*	241	15·1
P J Mead	3	1	20	24	12
Captain Davey	8	0	26	95	11·9
Major Rogers	3	0	24	31	10·3
E E Coombs	4	2	5*	17	8·5
O L Burns	4	0	17	32	8
H P Hebblethwaite	3	0	9	19	6·3
Paymaster Lenn, R N	4	0	15	24	6·0
Captain Tomkins	4	0	9	13	3·3
C M Ward	4	0	12	13	3·25
Major Walton	5	0	13	14	2·8
F St G Gratwicke	9	1	8*	13	1·6

The above includes those who have played in three innings and over. The following have also batted: D. B Binning (3 and 11), Lieut. Hughe, R. N. (7 and 0), Lieut. W. F. Lumsden (0 and 8), M. R. Jardine (3), C E Durnford (1), Lieut. Mayrowall (4 and 0), W. Reid (6 and 13*), Lieut. Hamilton (1 and 0), Robertson (7* and 14), Capt. Macdonald (1 and 7), Capt. Garwood (6 and 2) and P. E. Medley (4).

*Signifies not out.

BOWLING.

Names	O	M	R	W	Average.
E E Coombs	71	23	191	18	10·6
F J Clarke	38	6	106	9	11·8
C M Ward	26	5	81	7	11·6
A C Rumboll	64	13	214	14	15·3
Maj Walton	38	2	151	9	16·8
Paymaster Lenn, R N	10	2	16	1	16
H Cheetham	139	17	486	29	17·2
E L Sale	63	16	181	10	18·1
Lt Douglas	13	0	58	3	19·3
Lt Lumsden	17	6	47	3	15
Maj Carnegy	6	1	27	1	27
J S Milne	52	11	180	6	30
F St G Gratwicke	7	1	40	1	40
Maj Rogers	40	0	128	3	42·6

PAS SENGERS PER MASSEGERIES MARITIMES SYDNEY.

THE following is the list of the passengers by the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Sydney from Marseilles, due to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m., to-morrow.

Bromhead Col Sir B P
Beresford Major
Booth Capt the Hon Selater
Crauston Mr
Chaffer Mr W J
Campbell Mr J M
Chambers Mr Boughton
Christmas Mrs
Dunlop Capt A Wallace
Dickson Capt J H
Fendall Mr R H
Franstadt Mr A
Foote Mr W
Glendinning Mrs
Goyt oure Mrs
Hood Mr Jacomb
Hogg Capt and Mrs
Hamilton Airs and child
Hughes Mr
Iryt Mr
Keilie Major
Lawrence Mr
Leach Mrs
Marrison Mr and Mrs T
Mistri Mr
Moore Mrs
Marsh Mr E C
Neuhauser Mr A
Nile Mr and Mrs
Neale Capt Mrs and child
Plowden Mrs
Russell Lieut and Mrs J B
Rowsselt Mr
Rainsford Mrs and family
Saunders Mr A L
Sedden Mr
Sharp Miss
Steward Mr B
Taylor Mr Ralph
Templer Major
Towle Mr
Thornhill Mr and Mrs
Willcocks Lady Winifred
Wilson Mrs O L
Worlledge Lieut Col
Wagner Mr and Mrs

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SIAM AND THE MALAY STATES.

A COUP D'ETAT AT PATANI.

THE special Commissioner of the "Singapore Free Press," gives an interesting account of Siam" conducts towards Patani and its Raja. He begins by showing how at one time Patani was an independent State which was on the whole well ruled by its Rajas. The writer continues:

Six years ago in the time of the late Raja Sleyman, there arrived, in Patani Luang Besil, a Siamese official who bore a letter from the King of Siam in which occurred the following sentence: "send you this Commissioner in order that if you have any trouble in administering your people you may call him to advise you as to the best means of doing it." From this little spark was kindled the great fire which seriously threatens to work the destruction of all these States. Luang Besil, however, made himself so objectionable by creating trouble between the Raja and the people, that the former was forced to ask for his recall. He was removed and in his place came Phya Sukum, the present High Commissioner for all the Malay States over which Siam claims to exercise control. The writer goes on to show how Phya Sukum managed to lay his hands on most of the revenue from the opium farms belonging to the seven States of Patani, Jering, Ssi, Rahman, Legeh, Jalor and Nongchik, without the consent of the Rajas. About four or five years ago Raja Abdul Kadir succeeded to the throne of Patani and his succession was confirmed by the king of Siam (though the confirmation in itself was something entirely new in the history of the State.) The writer continues:

About this time the Siamese had managed to make themselves extremely objectionable, so much so that His Highness was driven to petition the British Government through Singapore. This occurred in the latter part of 1901.

The writer gave a most formidable list of grievances including the attempts of Siam to do away with old Mahomedan customs law, &c., her attempt to introduce Buddhist teachings, the criminal conduct of Siamese towards the women of Patani, and the collection of various and large revenues by the Commissioner of Siam.

The writer continues: It may be asked why the Raja did not petition Bangkok in preference to Great Britain? Well, it can be safely said that if they have been kept, the letters from Rajas of the Malay States to the King of Siam containing complaints, must require a special compartment to themselves, for seriously there have been a large number of these written at different times. Thus matters stood towards the end of September.

Not long after Phya Sri Sahadebh came to Patani with a letter from Prince Damrong to the effect that if the Raja had any complaint to make he was to tell them to Phya Sri. The Raja replied that if Phya Sri wished to know of his grievances he was at liberty to see the copies of the letters which had been written from Patani. Phya Sri, with that commendable alacrity which characterises him, promptly took possession of all the copies and sent them on board the gunboat.

SIAMESE TRICKERY.

He next asked Abdul Kadir what answer he was to give to the King. The Raja naturally wished to consult his Council first, but Phya Sri suggested that he should compose an answer and the Raja should sign it. A Council meeting, however, was called next day, and, the members advised that as the letter was written in Siamese it would be wise not to sign till they knew what it meant. The Siamese Vice-Minister then read the letter, and the Raja said there was much he did not agree with. Phya Sri urged him to sign, at the same time telling him not to worry, as if there was anything in it that did not quite meet his views it could easily be arranged later. He then proceeded to explain the letter differently and next morning the Raja chopped in. Of course the inevitable happened. A Siamese falang as called who translated the letter which turned out to mean something quite different from what Phya Sri had read. The Raja wrote to the Siamese Minister, who had gone to Singapore, and pointed out the discrepancies, and later they met at Nongchik where there was a meeting of the Rajas. At that meeting were present the representative of the Raja of Rehman, and the Rajas of Patani, Jalor, Jering, and Nongchik. Phya Sri produced a large document which he wanted signed. He told the Raja of Patani that he was most anxious to amend any mistakes that might have occurred in the previous document, and therefore was eager that the present document should be signed. Now it was unfortunate for Phya Sri that the Raja had had so to speak a private view of this interesting document, and found it contained a clause enabling the King of Siam to depose him at will. This had such an effect that he fell incontinently sick, and was so ill that he could not even sign anything and so after a day or so the meeting broke up and nothing was accomplished.

Phya Sri returned to Siam and a few weeks later there came to Patani a letter from him to the effect that the King had been told of the occurence, and doubtless His Highness would be glad to hear the King's answer. The Raja replied by messenger that they hoped the King would grant his requests. The messengers delivered the letter to Phya Sri at Bangkok, and he said he would bring the answer in person. The messengers returned, but losing their boat at Singapore had to go to Penang, and from thence overland through Kedah. This took a long time, and when they finally reached Patani they learned that the Raja had been kidnapped.

THE KIDNAPPING.

In order to get the full story of this incident we must go back to 20th February, 1901. On that day the Siamese Commissioner at Patani brought the Raja a telegram which said the Vice-Minister of the Interior had been to Singapore to see the King who was staying there then, and that he was coming to Patani and would arrive about six o'clock. He did not come however till nine and then he landed and went to the house of the Commissioner. He sent for the Raja, who at the time was at prayer, but as soon as possible he went to see the Vice-Minister. He had with him only about half a dozen followers. Phya Sri had arrived at Patani in a gunboat and a number of armed sailors had been quietly landed from her, and had marched up to the town. There were also a number of the Siamese soldier-police, in all there being a force of about 100 men about the house.

Phya Sri first read a letter from the King of Siam in which he promised to give the Raja 20,000 ticals annually, but whether this was on condition of his signing the document enclosed in the letter I was unable to ascertain. He then produced a document with the obnoxious clause as to deposition, and new rules for the Government of the country. His Highness asked for time to consider and consult his Council, but this was refused. He said that in two days he expected the messengers back from the King at Bangkok, and they had better wait. He was again refused and was invited to go to Singapore to sign, but he maintained that was not the proper place, but expressed his willingness to proceed to Bangkok. He was then given five minutes and told if he did not sign he would be deposed there and then. Still refusing, Paya Sri then said he should appoint Tungku Pitak as Raja and his brother as Raja Muda. He said the arrangement was only temporary, once more asked the Raja to sign, and as he still refused, called up soldiers, and under the drawn swords of these men the Raja was conducted straight on board the gunboat, being allowed no time either to see his family or get any clothes. From thence he was taken to Bangkok, and sent up to Pitsanuloke where he still remains under arrest without ever having had the shadow of a trial. Such was the Patani coup.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

OCT. 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Line Saigon Bangkok working slowly.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Grenada interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code Addresses should not be used.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24th hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 12th October 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	11	10	30 p.m.	14	14
Teheran	13	11	10 p.m.	—	15
Suez	12	3	50 p.m.	—	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 12th October, 1902.

From	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
Calcutta	0	33	0	1
Karachi	0	20	0	3
Madras	0	49	0	6

CLIPPER OF THE CLOUDS.

ACROSS THE METROPOLIS BY AIRSHIP.

MR. SPENCER'S JOURNEY.

AERONAUT TELLS OF HIS ANXIOUS MOMENTS.

Four o'clock was chiming on Saturday morning (September, 20) when Mr. Stanley Spencer reached his home in Aberdeen Park after his wonderful journey across London by airship. On landing at Harrow on Friday night he had some refreshments. He then obtained a conveyance and had his machine taken by road to Highbury, accompanying it all the way. When a representative of the "St. James's Budget" called between ten and eleven o'clock on Saturday morning Mr. Spencer was already at work in the shed that he has erected at the head of his house. The framework of the airship was lying in the lawn looking not a whit the worse for its experience while the balloon, emptied of its gas, was snugly tucked up in a corner of the shed. Many congratulatory messages have reached Mr. Spencer, and he did not disguise the delight he felt at the success of his great undertaking. His pleasure was not so much on account of his own efforts—for vanity does not find a place in his nature—as for the contribution his journey had made to the knowledge and progress of aerial navigation. Whatever credit was due, he was careful to point out, was not alone due to him. The efforts of his brothers had much to do with the triumph, and Mr. Mellin, who helped to finance the undertaking, he considered was also entitled to some consideration.

IDEAL WEATHER.

The story Mr. Spencer had to tell of his memorable voyage through the air was graphic and inspiriting. We give it as far as possible in his own words. "For some time I had been watching my opportunity to make the ascent, but the weather conditions were altogether against me. Yesterday was one of the many dates I had fixed. When I looked out early yesterday morning I was chagrined to find that there was fog, and made up my mind for a further disappointment. My ship was waiting like a cab on the rank all ready for a journey. Before giving up the attempt for the day I decided to go to the Palace, and to my great surprise I saw as I went along in the train that the mist was rapidly clearing off. By the time I had reached the Palace there seemed to be very little of the fog left, and what was even better, a calm, ideal day for an ascent appeared to be setting in. I forthwith proceeded to the aerodrome, where the machine was housed, and began preparations for my journey. I got my men to put some fresh hydrogen gas into the balloon, saw that everything was in order, and telegraphed to my brother that I was 'going up.'

THE START.

"The airship was brought out about half-past three, and in less than an hour afterwards I had left the earth, a few friends who had collected wishing me a safe return. The machine rose at once and I was soon a hundred feet up. I steered straight for the North Tower. When I was about a hundred yards from it I reversed the rudder and completed an evolution round the top of the tower. Everything was working satisfactorily. The airship, I may say here, was built by Messrs. C. S. Spencer and Sons. All the parts of the machine were new and practically untried for a 'right-away' trip. One feature of the ship is an automatic valve. Its purpose is to prevent the balloon exploding on account of the rarification of the atmosphere. It is a very delicate instrument, and as it was only theoretically designed no one could say how it would work until it had been put into practice.

AWAY TO THE WEST.

"How did you feel at the end of the journey?—Quite as well as when I started. I never enjoyed a trip so much. It was a charming sensation. Oh, yes, better than that one feels in an ordinary balloon. I threw down a large number of bills as I went along. The thought crossed my mind that if they had been bombs what a miserable mass would have lain below. It shows, I think, the importance of nations following up the question of airships.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED.

"Can you tell me wherein your airship differs from that of others—from that of M. Santos Dumont, for instance?—One of the chief differences between Dumont's and ours is that whereas M. Dumont's is propelled from behind, we use a tractor. That is to say, our airship is drawn along, while that of Santos Dumont is pushed. His method in this respect accounts in my opinion for the constant breakdowns he has had, and for the erratic way in which his airship travels. Our tractor, I may say, is by Sir Hiram Maxim. Then our balloon is different. Dumont's is cigar-shaped; ours is more of the bottle-nosed whale type. We distribute its weight on a principle different from that of the Brazilian inventor. We make the balloon heavier at the front and we are convinced that it conduces to better control.

"What is the weight of your airship ready for flight?—About 650 lbs. Our engine is 3 1-2 (h. p. and weighs 200lbs. At the present time we can carry only a very small quantity of petrol. Our limit is two and a half gallons and we can run with that only for a few hours.

"You could, I suppose, with safety increase the weight of the airship?"—"Oh, yes; we could propel an airship much heavier than we have it now. It would not be necessary to double the weight of the machine to get double the present speed out of it."

INVALUABLE FOR WAR PURPOSES.

"The present speed is?"—"We can easily do about seven and a half miles an hour with the airship I navigated yesterday. By an additional 100lbs to the weight we could have a 40 horse-power engine.

"You mentioned that the airship will be invaluable for war purposes?"—"Yes; I think it will be most invaluable in the future."

"How do you regulate ascent and descent at will?—A rope falls down from each end of the machine and they meet in the centre. When I desire to decend a little I pull the rope connected with the end of the airship, and the machine goes gradually down, and the other rope if I want to ascend a little.

METHODS OF ESCAPE FROM DANGER.

"How many can you carry in the airship you have at present?"—"Only one. It is a one man affair."

"Can you make a machine to hold more than one?"—"Oh, certainly. We can make one to accommodate any reasonable number.

"It is, I suppose simply a question of increasing the size of the machine?"—"The car would have to be made bigger, and the capacity of the balloon would require to be increased."

Mr. Spencer in the course of further conversation said he had made no definite plans for the future.

It is reported that you intend to sail round St. Paul's Cathedral shortly?—I have not decided to do so. In fact I don't think that I shall make any more assents this season.

MR. SPENCER DESCRIBES HIS JOURNEY.

Mr. Stanley Spencer also related the story of his wonderful aerial voyage over London. He said:—

"When I cleared the Palace grounds I made for the City. I crossed over Sydenham and bearing to the north came into view of East Dulwich. As I got nearer town I found that the mist was still hanging heavily over it, and then I decided not to proceed further in the direction of the City. Looking about I saw that it was clear to the west, and I thereupon turned the machine. In a short time I was over Battersea Park and made several evolutions in that quarter. I was carefully watching the automatic valve. As I ascended higher and higher I saw that the balloon was becoming tighter and tighter. I was a bit anxious. I kept my eye constantly on the tube, which showed the tension of the balloon, and wondered whether the automatic valve would do its work or whether there would be an explosion. It was possible for me to open the valve by means of a rope, and as there was no appearance of its acting I had decided to do so. I was just about to pull the rope when I heard a rustling like the flapping of a sheet and my relief was great, for this was the valve at work relieving the pressure of the balloon. I was at that time at an altitude of a thousand feet. Our belief was confirmed that the balloon would stand the strain up to about a thousand feet, and that the valve would do the rest. That was one great point settled. Another anxiety was in my mind, namely, how the engine would behave. It had been running very rapidly and also satisfactorily. One or two rather fiery-looking parts, however, began to assert themselves, and presently the exhaust pipe became red hot. This did not trouble me very much, because I knew that it was impossible for the gas to be ignited by the pipe becoming red hot. A more disquieting thing, however, cropped up. A blue flame shot out from the exhaust pipe. Had we not anticipated such an occurr

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

ITALIAN SPEECHES.

The [illegible] of Sept. 19 contained the following paragraph:—

We learn from an authoritative source that Count Torsicilli, the Italian Ambassador, has declared to M. Delcasse, Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the Italian Government attached no importance to the words ascribed to M. Pelletan, knowing very well that they did not in the least reflect the ideas of the Government of the Republic.

While M. Pelletan has made a quasi-apology at Bastia, M. Combes at Matha has plainly though politely repudiated him. After vindicating the decrees against the conventual schools, he said:—

You may imagine that if our domestic policy is so strangely misrepresented, our foreign policy is treated with the same unceremoniousness. It was in vain for us, in the Ministerial declaration which inaugurated our accession to office, to affirm our resolution to strengthen the good relations existing between us and foreign Governments. It has been vain for us since that moment to prove by significant acts that we knew how to harmonise our conduct with our words, and by the sincerity of our diplomacy dispel all distrust of our intentions and views. Our adversaries have made a pretext of the slightest events to try and bring suspicion on our foreign policy, just as they had calumniated and daily calumniate our religious policy. Does a rather sensational word escape the lips of a Minister in the heat of an impromptu speech. In the infectious warmth of a banquet, even had it in the speaker's mind only the value of a literary ornament, a figure of rhetoric, it immediately becomes for the enemies of the Cabinet the word of the Government itself. They do not inquire whether that expression has been correctly reported, whether it is accepted by the speaker as the authentic expression of his idea. They fasten upon it just as it was handed over to publicity by some newspaper correspondent writing in haste, while the speaker is pouring out his sentence, and in the rapidity of the pen forgetting, inverting, changing perhaps one word, as frequently happens in the report of an impromptu speech.

It is legitimate warfare, it will be said, to consult only the habits of controversy. You will not be surprised, however, that as Premier I protest against such proceedings. Our adversaries are not, and cannot be, unaware, so absolute is the rule and so constant the tradition in this matter, that under a parliamentary system the Government is never committed by a Minister's individual declarations, but only by those of the head of the Government. He alone is responsible before the Chamber and before the country for the direction given to policy, and he alone has the power of making known that direction. Each Minister individually has jurisdiction and authority only for the administration of his department. To recall this rule, which is of the very essence of the parliamentary system, is to reduce to its true value, that is to nullity, the pretension asserted by our adversaries of holding the entire Ministry to a phrase, more or less unfaithfully reported, which has slipped into some reporter's summary. If, for instance, it concerns domestic policy, the Premier alone can be attacked, as the organ of the Government and the country, for the declaration which he deems it proper to make. If it concerns foreign policy, the Minister for Foreign Affairs alone is commissioned to speak and act in the name of the Government. Such is the true parliamentary system.

Public opinion as well in France as abroad has not allowed itself to be startled by the recent controversies of newspapers hostile to the Ministry. We have no need to reassure it as to our intentions, for our intentions have remained what they were on the day when we took office. The Ministerial declaration read by us to the Chambers contains the programme of action which we have marked out, and we have nothing to change in it. We still think it calculated to unite all sections of the Republican Party in order to guarantee the State against the audacities of the Clerical reaction and the intrigues of Nationalism, and in order to realise the democratic reforms so long demanded by the country. We believe it sufficient, whatever may since have been said to persuade foreign nations that we are as desirous as they themselves can be to entertain the frankest and most honest relations with them, and that we are ready to vie with them in their efforts to settle to the best of our mutual interests and rights all the occasional conflicts, all the incidents capable of disturbing the existing peace, which is at once the first of our needs and the most ardent of our wishes. . . . The republican system alone is capable of guaranteeing France liberty by the unquestioned supremacy of the civil power, and peace by the inalienable right appertaining to the representatives of the nation to decide supremely on all causes of conflict.

The "Kolnische Zeitung" has the following editorial comment on M. Combes's speech:—

As the Pelletan incident has no serious significance for Germany, we knew, even if M. Combes had not spoken, that we need not excite ourselves over the former gentleman's utterances, behind which there was not that authority which could only have made it dangerous, and so missed the target altogether.

If M. Combes felt, in spite of this, the necessity of manifesting his peaceful inclinations in the well defined terms which he employed, he deserves thanks for this action, which is all the more creditable because it was entirely spontaneous and in no way prompted by pressure from foreign Governments or foreign public opinion.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE ROUMANIAN JEWS.

A Reuter telegram of Sept. 20 from New York, says:—The "Associated Press" announces on high authority from London that the British Government has addressed a Note to the signatory Powers of the Treaty of Berlin calling attention to the condition of the Jews in Roumania and the circular of the United States on the subject. The British Government inquires what view the other Powers take of this matter, and seeks to ascertain whether any concerted action may not be determined upon by the Treaty Powers. The telegram from London lays stress on the fact that the Note of Great Britain follows and is supplementary to that of the United States.

The "Kreuz Zeitung," in its editorial comment, declares that "European States really do not require instruction from America on the subject of religious liberty and moral conduct; Americans, on the contrary, might learn many a lesson from the reception accorded to the Huguenots and Salzburg 'emigres' by the Prussian State."

The "Kolnische Volkszeitung" says that if the Americans have the interests of the Roumanian Jews so much at heart they ought to be glad to welcome the whole of those Jews to their own country, where they could enable them to exhibit "in a high degree the mental and moral qualifications for citizenhood." America is asked why she does not address "the voice of humanity and justice" to Russia, where the Jews are treated as badly as in Roumania or even worse. 'America," says the clerical organ, "manifestly believes that it will be easier to intimidate little Roumania. If the Americans do not want Roumanian Jews, let them employ the same measure against them as they enforce against other undesirable immigrants."

The "Vossische Zeitung," on the other hand, warmly recognises the justice and expediency of the American representations, and says that the intellectual, moral, and social character of the Jews has been degraded in countries like Roumania by the oppressive treatment to which they have been subjected. "America," says the organ of the Berlin bourgeoisie, "is now entering a protest which we ought long ago to have entered and in which we now ought to join." The laxity of the signatory Powers with reference to certain provisions of the Treaty of Berlin is partly ascribed to the Anti-Semitic movement which, began in Germany precisely in the year 1878 when the treaty was signed, and which the late Emperor Frederick described as "a disgrace to the 19th century."

According to the Vienna "Neue Freie Presse," Austria-Hungary will enter into communication with the other Powers that signed the Berlin Treaty with the object of deciding upon joint action in the matter of the American Note respecting the treatment of the Roumanian Jews. The Roumanian Government will first be asked for detailed information as to its attitude towards foreigners resident in the country and as to the steps it has taken to carry Article 44 of the Berlin Treaty into effect. It is, therefore, thought probable that the signatory Powers will send identical answers to the American Note. In these replies attention will probably be called to the fact that, as the United States did not sign the treaty, it has no legitimate ground for putting forward any demand. At the same time the Powers will doubtless not fail to approve of what America says in the name of humanity and civilisation.

It may be regarded as certain, [illegible] the New York correspondent of the "Times" on Sept. 22, that whether the United States fails or not in securing an amelioration in the condition of the Jews in Roumania, Mr. Hay's note will have the effect of still further emphasising the impression of harmony between America and Great Britain in foreign politics. The "Evening Post" draws attention to this aspect of the question in a leading article which, on the whole, is unfavourable to Mr. Hay's action. It takes it for granted that he secured the support of the British Foreign Office beforehand, and says that, whatever may be the outcome of the case, it will remain a signal instance of joint action on the part of Great Britain and the United States on behalf of an oppressed race.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London and Wakefield, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Lecky, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Sir C. Dilke, Lord Ripon, Lord Farrer, Lord Kelvin, the Master of Balliol, Professor A. V. Dicey, and other prominent Englishmen have contributed to the forthcoming number of the "Roumanian Bulletin" letters expressing sympathy with the Roumanian Jews, and disapproval of the persecuting policy of the Roumanian Government.

The intervention of the United States on behalf of the Roumanian Jews has attracted attention in Paris, and the semi-official "Petite Republique" calls on M. Delcasse to follow England's example in supporting it. It is a disgrace to France, says that journal, to be third where she should have been first.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Standard" says:—Much astonishment has been caused in anti-Semitic circles here by the "Kolnische Zeitung's" criticism on the question of the Jews in Roumania. The policy may be regarded, I am told, as almost equivalent to an official utterance. The suggestion, however, that Roumania herself would do well to resume by fresh legislative measures the Jewish Question from the order of the day, does not come as a surprise to diplomatists and serious politicians here, who have never supposed for a moment that a proposal for international action put forward by two Great Powers like England and the United States would not received careful attention by the other Great Powers, including Germany. At the same time, it is noteworthy that most of the Berlin papers began by treating the action of the United States and England with contempt; as if a Circular Note addressed to the Powers by Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Hay might be ignored.

HOLLAND AND THE POWERS.

A "Reuter" telegram from the Hague, dated Sept. 23, says:—The Second Chamber of the States General adopted the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. The Address declares that the House notes with satisfaction that the relations of the Netherlands with other Powers have remained all that they were, and that this year also they continued to be of a very friendly character.

In the course of the debate, M. Mees asked the Premier to confirm the statement made at the First Chamber by the Minister for Foreign Affairs regarding the groundlessness of the reports of an alliance between Holland and a foreign Power.

Dr. Kuyper, in reply, said that no treaty had either been concluded or proposed. There had been an exchange of notes, and, in fact, not a word of an alliance had been spoken either officially or semi-officially. The Premier continued:—

The question has never been discussed by the Council of Ministers and I have never discussed it personally with other Ministers. I have never uttered a single word concerning an Alliance either here, in Berlin, Vienna, or elsewhere, with any statesman or his representative, and all the rumours on the subject are pure imagination.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" wrote on Sept. 23:—

M. Mouthon, who is believed to be well informed on Vatican matters, explains in the "Matin," after a visit to Rome, the Pope's silence on the Combes decrees. He confirms the belief that the Pope is afraid of risking the rupture of the Concordat by furnishing "ample auxiliaries" the fragile co-operation of a moral reaction. He relates a curious story of how on M. Waldeck-Rousseau's having two months before his accession to office had a two hours' conversation at the Vatican with Cardinal Rampolla. He convinced the latter that something must be sacrificed to save the edifice while he took away the impression that the Papacy, confining in its dignity, would leave him unfettered as an active force. Still, it, therefore, regarded him not as an adversary, but as a saviour. The Vatican, however, was disappointed at the Bill assigning authorisations to Parliament, not to the Government, and at the subjection of the religious orders to the bishops. The Pope knew see that the adversary whose hopes he appears to be offering up is another now doubly dangerous, a national monopoly and subservient bishops and orders. He is now, therefore, weighing the consequences and considering whether at 83 he should provoke his policy by some signal act. Meanwhile the agitation in Brittany spans dying out and the threatened refusal of payments of taxes throughout France has as yet resulted only in a distraint on the furniture of the Marquis of Castellane. Moreover, the statue of Castellane, clandestinely re-erected in his native Meaux village has been removed by the authorities to the school playground.

TURKEY.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Times," writing on Sept. 20, says:—The Ambassadors met at the Austrian Embassy this afternoon to discuss the question of the governorship of the Lebanon.

In an audience yesterday, the Sultan told M. Zinovieff that the four unarmed torpedo-boats might pass through the Dardanelles under the mercantile flag.

A Reuter telegram says the decision of the Sultan to permit the passage through the Dardanelles of four Russian torpedo-boats, which are really torpedo-boat destroyers of 250 tons each, constitutes a violation of international conventions, and action is expected on the part of the other signatory Powers.

In reply to representations from the Porte that the forthcoming Shipka Pass festivities are causing unrest among the Mussulman population, the Russian Embassy at Constantinople has assured the Ottoman Government that the celebrations will not be of a political, but of a purely military and commemorative character.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA; OFFICE, SEPT. 26.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt V G Drake-Brockman, I M S, B
Lieut R G Hardy, C S I, B Cav
Mr T A Le Mesurier, B
Mr W H Rider, B
Mr H G Tomkins, B
Mr A W Vance, B
Mr T Walker, B Cav
Mr R E Esthoven, Bo Cav
Major H D Mercewether, I S
Capt S H Burnett, I M S
Capt E Tennant, 5th Lancers, Hyd Cont
Engineer E V Tucker, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut L S Saville, 17th B 1 14 days
Mr A Watson, B mo M C
Mr H Hastings, B, fur to Dec 13, 1902
Mr H Mayston, B 2 mo M C
Mr T W Steiner, B 6 mo M C
Mr G J S Madge, B 2 mo M C
Mr H T de la Courneuve, B 1 mo M C
Mr B McMeekin, B 1 week's furl
Capt H A Scott, 7th M I, 3 mo M C
Mr W W Phillips, M Cov furl to Feb 5, 1903
Mr W B de Winton, M 6 mo and 7 days' furl
Mr C W P St John, M 3 mo M C
Capt C H Alexander, 6th Bo Cav 14 days
Lieut Col C S Rundle, I M S B
Lieut Col G Bomford, I M S, B
Lieut Col S D Gordon, 6th B Cav
Major H R Woolbert, B
Major J J H B Eckford, 1st B I
Capt D J C MacNabb, B
Capt W D Hayward, B
Capt C B Rawlinson, B
Capt J Frizelle, B
Capt C R Stevens, I M S B
Capt J S M Shea, D S O 16th B Lancers
Lieut C Conway Gordon, 3rd B Cav
Lieut J L Dougherty, 48th B Pioneers
Mr H Holmwood, B Cav
Mr A N Mobeerley, B Cav
Mr H G Richardson, B
Mr C J Laikaka, B
Mr E T Fankmar, B
Mr C F Sykes, B
Mr E J B Hudson, B
Mr E W Payne, B
Mr A Bean, B
Mr G C Hart, B
Mr F C T Halliday, B
Mr F W K Yeoman, B
Dr J C Bose, B

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr W H Dobbie, B
Mr R Kinloch, B
Mr B MacMeekin, B
Lieut Col H M Hakim, I M S M
Lieut E A Elphinstone Dalrymple, 11th H I
Mr P Hawkins, M
Mr P Hennyngson, M
Mr R G Heaven, Bo
Mr A C Robinson, B
Capt T C Sherer, 3rd P Cav
Capt C A Luck, 2nd P Cav
Lieut T M Nicholson, 6th P I
Col W J B Bird, I S C
Major G B Irvine, I M S
Capt H Tweddell, I S M
Capt H Bateman Champain, 2-1 Goorkha Rifles
Lieut L B Cloete, I S C
Lieut C K Bateman Champain, 5th Goorkha Rifles
Lieut J C Ireland, 36th Sikhs
Lieut C F Birney, R E
Lieut W L Maxwell, 27th Belooch Light Inf
Second Lieut O O Hay

UNATTACHED LIST.

Second Lieut B Turnbull, 23rd Pioneers
Engineer F T Fraser R I M
Nursing Sister Miss I M Hughes, I A N S

Captain Jones Mostimer now A. D. C. to the Commander-in-Chief will, it is understood, be A. D. C. to Mr. Barnes, Lieutenant-Governor-Elect of Burma.

SWAMI Trigunatita, of the Ram Krishna Mission, left Calcutta on Saturday, the 27th ultimo, for Vedant Missionary work in California, America. The American members of the Vedanta Society there invited the Swami, and sent his passage money from India to California. "Shanti Ashrama" is the name of the place where the Swami will work. The Ashrama was started in the life-time of Swami Vivekananda, and is resorted to by those who want to lead a life of practical religion for the practice of Yoga and the study of the Vedanta.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

HOME.

AN Airship Journey across London, from the Crystal Palace to Harrow, was made by Mr. Stanley Spencer on the 19th.

EDUCATION.—A great demonstration against the Education Bill was held on the 20th in Woodhouse Moor, Leeds. The Congregational Union has passed a resolution recommending Nonconformists to refuse the education rate. The Monmouthshire County Council has passed a resolution condemning the Bill. Sir W. Walrond, M. P., suggests a compromise on the religious question.

IRELAND.—Lord Barrymore writes that, if invited, he should certainly have refused to attend the land conference proposed by Captain Shawe-Taylor. The Duke of Abercorn endorses Lord Barrymore's letter. Mr. Michael Davitt puts forth a scheme for a conference in the form and character of a national council.—The chances of intimidation against the "Irish People" have been further investigated in the Northern Police-court, Dublin.—The Dublin High Court has ordered Mr. W. Redmond, M. P., to find sureties for good behaviour, on the ground of a speech in Wexford, or to go to prison for six months.—At Ennis, Major Studdert, his two sons, and two other men, charged with fraud and conspiracy in connection with the purchase of remounts for the Imperial Yeomanry, have been committed for trial.—Messrs. Reddy, M. P., Haviland-Burke, M. P., and others have been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for participating in an unlawful assembly at Birr. Notice of appeal was given.

LABOUR.—Lord Pearbyn has expressed readiness to meet representatives of the strikers if all claims to the restoration to power of the "quarry committee" are abandoned.

LAW.—Daniel McClinton, charged with the murder of Professor Maconochie, in Edinburgh, was found guilty of culpable homicide, and sentenced to penal servitude for life.—A London clerk is charged with forging cheques to defraud the Carnegie Steel Company.—The Liverpool Anti-Ritualist movement has resulted in further police-court sentences.

Lord Kitchener was presented with the freedom of Ipswich on the 22nd.

Lord Salisbury, who is at Lucerne, is suffering from a chill and a slight attack of gout.

Mr. Balfour was presented with the freedom of Manchester on the 20th.

ELECTRICAL SOCIALISM.—Further articles on this subject appear in the "Times" on the 22nd and 25th, dealing respectively with the triumph of democracy in the East London borough of Poplar and with the position at Birmingham.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.—The first-class cruiser Berwick was launched at Govan on the 20th.—The officers and crew of the Terrible were entertained at a banquet in Portsmouth on the 23rd.—In a special Army Order, Lord Roberts impresses on officers the necessity for their becoming experts in the use of the rifle, and assisting him in carrying out a far more complete system of instruction than exists at present.—Before the Royal Commission on physical training in Scotland, last week, Major-General Sir Ian Hamilton said that in respect of physical development and gymnastics the Sandhurst cadet was not equal to those he had just seen at Potsdam.—Officers commanding districts have been directed to inform the War Office as to employment available in their districts for ex-soldiers.

REGISTRATION CLAIM.—At the Finsbury Revision Court, last week, a claim of nine members of the council of the Royal College of Surgeons, including the president, to be placed on the voters' list in respect of rights conferred under their charter, which dates back to the time of Henry VIII., was rejected by the Revising Barrister, who, however, said he would state a case, notice of appeal being given.

The Australian Cricketers left on the 20th for South Africa.

The King and Queen will take luncheon with the City Corporation at Guildhall on Saturday, October 25, the day of the Royal Progress through London, and will attend a Coronation Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's Cathedral on the following morning.

The Liberal Association at its annual meeting at Birmingham this week passed a resolution for the removal of the limitation on the rate for public libraries.

THE NEW LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL.—Of the 103 architects who took part in the preliminary competition, five have, on the recommendation of the assessor, Sir Aston Webb, been asked to furnish designs and plans to the final competition, and eight others are honourably mentioned.

THE EMPIRE.

AUSTRALIA.—The Commonwealth Budget was presented on the 23rd.—The Premier of Victoria foreshadows increases in the death duties and income-tax to meet an expected State deficit of £200,000.—The Premier of Queensland says that the next State Parliament will be pledged to support a resolution in the Commonwealth Parliament giving Queensland the opportunity of seceding.

SOUTH AFRICA.—The delay of the home Government in announcing its intentions as to the amount of the war debt to be imposed on the Transvaal is having serious effect on the industrial development of the country; of this opinion is also expressed at the conference with which compensation for war losses is awarded.—The Cape Assembly, on the 22nd, passed Mr. Merriman's anti-suspension motion.—On the 24th, discussion was begun on a motion for inquiry into the conduct of the Afrikander Bond during the war.—The Boer Generals have issued an appeal to the civilized world," stating that as the British Government refuses further assistance to their people they address themselves to the people of Europe and America, whom they propose to visit.—Mr. H. Phipps, of the Carnegie Steel Trust, has given 100 000 dols for the relief of Boer widows and young orphans. General Botha assured Mr. Phipps that the money would be in no way applied to do anything unfriendly to Great Britain, Mr. Chamberlain says the fund would appeal more strongly to English sympathy if its object were the assistance of all widows of orphans who have suffered by the war; but if it be confined to the Boers he will still render any assistance in his power to secure proper administration of the fund.—Owing to the abolition of martial law, permits to land are not now required by passengers to Cape Colony, but they are still required by those who wish to proceed to Natal, the Transvaal, or Orange River Colony.

West Indies.—The finances of Jamaica are improving.—Great difficulty is being met in repairing the broken submarine cables.

THE UNITED STATES.

A panic consequent on a false alarm of fire occurred on the 19th in a negro Baptist church at Birmingham, Alabama; 115 persons were killed.

President Roosevelt, speaking at Cincinnati on the 20th, reiterated his plan for a Government control of trusts, and denounced the plan to remedy the trust evils by changes in the tariff.—A bruise which the President sustained in his recent accident having developed into a small abscess, a slight operation was performed on the 23rd. The President is in no danger whatever.

FOREIGN.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.—The Fram arrived at Stavanger on the 19th, and we publish an interesting personal narrative supplied to us by Captain Sverdrup of his four years' explorations.—Lieutenant Peary reached a Canadian port last week on board the Windward. He states that his expedition has not reached the North Pole, but important discoveries have been made.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—The centenary of the birth of Kossuth was celebrated on the 19th.—A clerk in the Landerbank is charged with embezzling 4,600,000 kronen.

CHINA.—All the boxers who took part in the street fighting at Cheng-fu-tu have been arrested, and 14 executions have followed.—A Peking telegram says that Russia is determined to restore to the Chinese Southern Manchuria, as far as the Liau River, and the Nin-chwang-Shanghai-kwan railway on October 8, as promised.

COLOMBIA.—The commander of the United States warship Cincinnati has notified both parties that neither the revolutionary nor the Government forces will be allowed to obstruct railway traffic on the Isthmus. The Cincinnati has landed 80 blue jackets and two quick-firing guns at Colon.

EGYPT.—Last week there were 6,597 fresh cases of cholera and 5,983 deaths—a considerable decline compared with the previous week.

FRANCE.—At a banquet in Lyons, on the 21st, the President of the Chamber of Commerce defended the policy of the Chamber in advocating free trade, which, he declared, was the true interest of France.

GERMANY.—A congress of bankers at Frankfort-on-Main has protested against the present Bourse laws and the increased taxation of Bourse transactions.—The German Socialists have also been holding their congress.—The Tariff Bill Committee has resumed its labours.

HOLLAND.—The Premier says no treaty of alliance with any Power has been prepared, and not a word has been spoken as to an alliance either officially or semi-officially.

JAPAN.—The accounts for the last financial year show a revenue of 267,100,000 yen, and an expenditure of 263,800,000 yen.

ROUMANIA.—The British Government has addressed a note to the other signatory Powers of the Treaty of Berlin calling attention to the American note on the persecution of the Jews, and inquiring what view the other Powers take of the matter.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Chamberlain, and other Englishmen have expressed sympathy with the persecuted Jews.

RUSSIA.—Our St. Petersburg correspondent says the Government has framed a number of laws completely abolishing all those securities for public and individual liberties hitherto existing in Finland.—The International Criminalist Congress held its final sitting in St. Petersburg on the 21st.—The Shah left Kursk on his return journey to Persia on the 18th.

SIAM.—The Havas Saigon correspondent says it is certain that 300 Sikhs are now occupying Kelantan, but adds that the British assert that these troops do not the belong to their Army and are a personal guard for the Sultan.—Some of the Paris papers indulge in excited comment over the circumstance that a Japanese has been appointed to an important post in the Bangkok judicial service.

TURKEY.—The Sultan told the Russian Ambassador on Friday that the four unarmed torpedo-boats might pass through the Dardanelles under the mercantile flag.—Fresh particulars of the anarchy in Macedonia have been received.

OBITUARY.—The Queen of the Belgians; Rear-Admiral Burges Watson; Gen. Sir R. White; Col. E. B. Snow; Col. W. J. Verner; M. Gustave Wertheimer.

SHIPPING.—The steamship Norna was sunk in the Bay of Biscay on the 20th by collision with the Barry.—The Milnsdale, with sugar from Java to the United States, which was stranded on a reef in the Maldives, has arrived safely at Colombo. No lives were lost.—The Schleswig, a new Norddeutsche Lloyd liner, which touched at Southampton on the 19th on her way from Bremen to the River Plate, initiates an improved service to South American ports.—Outward freights to the River Plate have been raised 20 per cent. by the associated shipowners.

YACHTING.—Sir T. Lipton will challenge for the American Cup on October 9.—"Times."

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

THE special correspondent of the "Standard," in an important communication from the City of Fez, says:—

The Sultan of Morocco has given his assent to several financial and administrative reforms, and is actively engaged in forcing them upon a reluctant hierarchy. Abbel Aziz is, therefore, seeking trouble. There are some things in his favour. He is young, the people are on his side and the Powers of Europe are best upon playing dog in the manger.

The geographical position of Morocco gives it great political and military importance. The European Power that secures Tangier can close the Mediterranean, and have at command unbounded supplies of food. It is this fact alone that makes the slightest movement in Morocco hard throughout the Chancelleries of Europe. Spain looks upon Fez land as her natural heritage, and has a foothold in Ceuta. The Moors once ruled Spain; why should not the Spaniards have a turn at ruling the Moors? The interests of Germany are purely commercial, while to Great Britain and Italy it is vital that Morocco should remain an independent State. But France has shaped another destiny for the Moors. Like the Algerians, they are to become the subjects of the Republic, and the Western Mediterranean is to be made a French water. And France will achieve her purpose unless greater vigilance and energy are displayed by the Powers whose interest it is to maintain the independence of the Sultan. She is playing a very skilful game, and is content to lie under the tree until the fruit is ripe or rotten enough to drop into her mouth. Her whole policy is directed to one end—the ruin of this ancient and corrupt empire. She will permit nothing that might improve the condition of the people, develop the resources of the country, and strengthen the authority of the Sultan. Any reform that might increase the stability and wealth of Morocco is instantly denounced by France as an invasion of her rights, and no one has the courage to protest. In the language of diplomacy, the Republic insists on the status quo, and that any reforms must be brought her intermediary, to the exclusion of every other Power. Construed into practice, this means that Morocco must continue in that state of semi-barbarism out of which her youthful emperor is anxious to deliver her. Whatever professions France may make, she will not have on her Algerian frontier a strong and independent ruler. For many years it has been her deliberate policy to stir up strife among the frontier tribes, in order to justify encroachment on the Sultan's authority and territory. M. Revoil, while Minister at Tangier, spent most of his time and much of the energy he has since displayed in Algeria, in pressing claims for depredations alleged to have been committed on French subjects. It is in this quarter that the danger lies. France is rapidly pushing the railway along the western boundary of Algeria well into the Desert, and threatens to divert the trade of Tafilet and the Desert oases. M. Delcasse may at present have no intention of occupying that group of oases which the Treaty of 1845 acknowledges as the Sultan's possessions. But traditional hostility among the frontier tribes gives many excuses for intervention, and treaties are sometimes made to be broken. Already there is considerable uneasiness, for the railway has approached Figuig, which lies midway between the coast and Tuat. Figuig is an entrepot of the Desert to which tend the caravan tribes over whom Aod-el-Aziz exercises a nominal sovereignty. These people fear the French and extend their hatred to all Europeans who may venture among them. Their raids and murders have by her been unpunished, for the power of the Sultan is too remote to be feared. But France has lately shown a disposition to actively interfere in these quarrels, and for interference to annexation is an easy step. No one can doubt her intentions. The establishment of a French Consular Agent at Figuig is the preliminary stage. The railway to Igli will do the rest.

The Sultan realises that the French are a menace to his independence and a barrier to the development of the empire. In the British he places the fullest confidence, and would encourage British enterprise to the fullest extent of his power. But he needs support, and this has never been forthcoming in Morocco since the time of Sir John Drummond-Hay. Our policy has been weak and vacillating. One moment we have encouraged the Emperor to introduce changes, and the next moment we have warned him that the consequences will be loss of independence. No doubt the situation is very delicate in view of the suspicion and irritability of France, but it ought not to be beyond the limits of diplomacy. There are other countries besides France that are concerned in the prosperity and independence of Morocco. Even Spain would not abandon her hope and ambition for the sake of retaining the friendship of the Republic. But unless these Powers are speedily aroused to the danger which threatens, they will discover that French intrigue and pretensions have gone too far to be checked without a struggle.

THE DEATH OF MR. KENSIT.

STABBED WITH A CHISEL.

Mr. John Kensit was the victim of a savage assault at Birkenhead on the night of September 25.

He was stabbed in the eye with a heavy chisel by an unknown assailant, and badly wounded. At latest reports his condition was most serious.

After addressing a mass meeting of Protestants at the Claughton Music Hall, he was escorted by a strong band of police to an electric car for conveyance to Woodside Ferry, where it was intended to cross the Mersey to Liverpool.

The crowd was not of a very hostile nature, and when the ferry was reached there was only a small gathering of persons.

He alighted from the car in order to walk through the ferry gates, when he suddenly groaned and fell almost unconscious to the ground. When picked up it was found that he had sustained a frightful cut over the left eye, while in his hand was clenched a blood-stained chisel about a foot long and weighing a couple of pounds.

It did not appear whence it came. The injured man lost a great quantity of blood, and was in a very weak condition. He was conveyed on an ambulance to the hospital, where he is detained.

The injury is an incised wound, which penetrated the upper eyelid, and it is feared has injured the eyeball. It is impossible to ascertain whether it will result in the loss of the sight.

There is no clue to the perpetrator of the outrage, and, of course, no arrest has been made.

Upon inquiry at the hospital it was learned that Mr. Kensit's condition was "very very serious."

He continued to vomit blood, and was reduced to a very weak state.

Mr. Kensit's presence in Liverpool and district was to conduct the agitation for the release of his son, who was recently imprisoned by the stipendiary there.

Wounds of the orbit, or cavity in which the eyeball is situated, are always grave, owing to the thin partition of bone which separates it from the brain. An apparently trivial blow with a pointed instrument has been known to fracture this partition with fatal results.

It appears from later information that the outbreak of anthrax at Dehra was among the horses of the Viceroy's Bodyguard, and not, as first stated, among the carriage horses. Ten deaths have occurred in all, but the measures adopted are having their effect in checking the disease.

The reports of the various local Governments on Agricultural Banks in India are before the Government of India, but it is unlikely that orders upon the subject will issue for some little time as the questions involved are exceedingly intimate.

DEATH OF THE BELGIAN QUEEN.

KING LEOPOLD SPURNS HIS DAUGHTER.

STATEMENTS BY THE PRINCESS.

THE Queen of the Belgians died on Friday night (September 19) at Spa from a sudden attack of syncope. For the past two years the Queen has been suffering from an affection of the heart and intermitten attacks. On two occasions during the summer the Queen was taken suddenly ill, but her extraordinary force of character and will power always gained the upper hand until the final attack came just a week ago on Thursday. Even after this Her Majesty rallied. Indeed, she was up and about on Thursday of last week, and had luncheon in company with her physician. The end itself must have been somewhat sudden, for a despatch which left Spa on Friday evening at half-past five stated that the Queen was fairly well.

Her Majesty was seated at table when she was suddenly seized with an attack of syncope. Dr. Guillaume, who had already remarked disquieting symptoms in the course of the afternoon, was suddenly summoned, but Her Majesty succumbed before he arrived. Dr. Thirlah was also telegraphed for to Brussels, and arrived at twenty minutes past eight. Baron Goffinet and Baroness de Fielant were present with the Queen during her last moments.

Her Majesty's death became known in the capital at about twenty minutes to nine, and almost immediately afterwards special illustrated editions of the papers were being sold in the streets. These, which were eagerly bought up by the public, contain long obituary articles, which dwell on the charitable character of her late Majesty, and speak in moving terms of the family afflictions which she had to undergo.

At the Royal Opera House "Hamlet" was being played. Just as the Ghost was about to make its appearance on the stage the news of the death of the Queen was received. The managers at once announced the sad news, and the curtain was immediately dropped, amidst general expressions of sorrow by the large audience.

A SAD CAREER.

Maria Henrietta, Queen of the Belgians, was born in Budapest, on August 23, 1836, being a daughter of the Archduke Joseph and a great grandchild of the famous Empress Maria Theresa. When the present King of the Belgians, Leopold II., then heir-presumptive to the throne under the name of Duke of Brabant married her at the Imperial Castle of Schoenbrun, the Archduchess Maria Henrietta was a strong, healthy woman of twenty-seven, who, like all Hungarian grandees of either sex, took especial pride in her proficiency in riding and hunting. Her feats in the field being only eclipsed in later years by those of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria. On her entrance into Brussels with the future King of the Belgians, Maria Henrietta was the object of extraordinary enthusiasm on the part of her future subjects. But troubles speedily clouded her life. First came the terrible Mexican struggle which terminated in the execution of her brother-in-law, Emperor Maximilian, and the madness of her sister-in-law, Empress Charlotte. Then came, in 1869, the death of the Queen's only male child and heir to the throne, the young Duke of Brabant, who was just growing into a promising boyhood. There was a short respite of fate after that blow, but another, still more painful, was dealt later when her daughter Archduchess Stephhanie, almost yet a girl, was widowed by the tragic death of her husband in the woods at Meyerling under mysterious circumstances. The death of her nephew, Prince Baldwin, heir to the throne, who had succeeded her own boy in her affections, followed as a thunderbolt almost immediately. The grave domestic misunderstandings between her eldest daughter, Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg, and her husband had broken out long before, troubling the Queen of the Belgians sorely and culminating in a galling public scandal.

But in her own sadness she had a care for the sorrows of others. She was not only a model wife and mother, but associated herself unostentatiously and often secretly, with every good measure, and was a patroness of the poor and the suffering. Her charity was dispensed with much discrimination, and often without the recipients being aware of the name of the benefactor, as was long the case with the poor residents of the Rue Haute—a Brussels Whitechapel—who received annually anonymous gifts of blankets and warm clothing.

Princess Stephanie, who was then staying at Cromer, on Saturday received a telegram from the late Queen's secretary, Baron Goffinet, announcing the mournful tidings of her mother's death. The Princess immediately left for Spa, where she arrived on Sunday morning.

The Spa correspondent of the "Patriote" says:—Princess Stephanie was present at the arrival of the King, who refused to speak to her, and required her to leave the Palace. Princess Stephanie was conducted to a carriage placed at her disposal by Princess Clementine, and returned in tears to the Hotel Bellevue. There the Princess had her luggage packed, and at twenty minutes past six left the hotel in a hired carriage to catch the half-past six train for Brussels, where she occupied rooms by telegram at the Hotel de Flandre. As the train left the crowd shouted "Vive la Princesse Stephanie!" "Vive la Comtesse Lonyay!" The Princess, standing at the door of her carriage replied, "Thank you, dear citizens."

THE PRINCESS NOT TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL.

Brussels, September 23.—Several versions are current of the departure of Princess Stephanie from Spa yesterday, but they differ only in details, and are all substantially the same except the account given by the "Etoile Belge," which is also follows:—"The sudden departure of Countess Lonyay surprised the inhabitants and foreigners alike. The Countess had, however, come to Spa to pray before the mortal remains of her mother, and the step taken in these circumstances can only appear perfectly natural. The Countess, accompanied by a maid-of-honour, was driven back to her hotel in a Court landau, and took the half-past six express for Brussels."

Princess Stephanie asked for an interview with the Countess of Flanders, but Her Royal Highness had not yet arrived. The Princess is deeply affected by the incident, although she makes no complaint. During the railway journey, however, she was shaken with sobs, and when the train stopped for a short time at Pepinster the station master conducted Her Royal Highness to his office, where she sank weeping into an armchair.

THE PRINCESS EXPLAINS.

A representative of the "Chronique," to whom Princess Stephanie gave audience, asked Her Royal Highness how much foundation there was for the reports regarding the incident between herself and the King. Princess Stephanie replied: "These reports have already reached me. The precise facts are these. I was praying by the bier of the Queen when someone came about four o'clock to tell me that the King would not receive me. I immediately left the death chamber. I had no interview with his Majesty."

Later.—Countess Lonyay, accompanied by two ladies in waiting, was present at ten o'clock this morning at a special requiem mass which she had ordered to be celebrated in the Church of Saint Jacques here. The Countess afterwards proceeded to the Palace of the Count of Flanders. On leaving the Church the Countess was respectfully greeted by the crowd which had assembled outside, but there was no demonstration.

The Countess will leave at a quarter past two this afternoon for Calais, where a suite of rooms has been reserved for her at the Terminus Hotel. She will leave Calais to-morrow for London.

Countess Lonyay declared to-day to a Press representative that it was at Cromer that she learned of the death of the Queen, and like a loving daughter and a patriot hurried to Spa in order to render the last honours to her mother. The Countess added that as the King had caused an intimation to be conveyed to her that he did not desire her presence, she should leave at a quarter past two in the afternoon for Calais, where the Count was staying. There she would consult with her husband with regard to their future movements. They would probably go to England. The Countess requested the interviewer to state that there had been no scene between herself and the King at Spa.

THE FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

SPA, Sept. 22.—The first stage of the funeral obsequies of the late Queen took place here this morning. The weather was splendid. An enormous crowd had assembled along the route of the procession, which was lined by troops and members of the local societies. The coffin was completely hidden from view by floral tributes. King Leopold, leaning on the arm of Pr

RELIGIOUS CRAZES.

In connection with the revival of the old fictions of the Agapemone, says T. P. in "M. A. P." I must say that one of my strongest convictions is that you can form no forecast whatever of a man's religious point of view from his views and conduct in the other affairs of life. It is quite possible for a man to be shrewd, cautious, even sceptical, in all business and ordinary affairs, and at the same time to hold religious faiths which qualify for the lunatic asylum. Indeed, sometimes the credulity in matters of religion seems to be a sort of Nemesis which Nature wreaks for scepticism in the rest of human affairs.

Take, for instance, Irvingism. Everybody has an idea of the origin and the creator of that curious creed. Irving was the young Scotch clergyman who was in love with Jane Welsh, and who Jane Welsh loved; but he had entered into a boy-and-girl engagement with the daughter of a clergyman; the young lady insisted on the fulfilment of the bond; and he had to give up Jane Welsh. That little incident was the wrecking of many lives. It wrecked Jane Welsh—for it was the reason why she married Thomas Carlyle; and of all the tragic love stories of my reading, I know few more tragic and indeed awful, than the married life of Thomas Carlyle and Jane Welsh; a tragedy that added to the melancholy character of the man the overwhelming gloom of which one finds such abundant evidence in his letters and diaries; and that in the case of the woman produced outbursts of rage, de-pair, and horror that make her letters among the most eloquent specimens of autobiography extant; and that finally ended in the sudden snapping of her poor brave heart in a carriage she was in in Hyde Park. That disappointment of Irving wrecked his life also; for it was largely accountable for the religious mania in which his life ended; and doubtless it wrecked the life of the poor lady to whom unwillingly he gave his name, while every pulse of his heart belonged to another woman. And finally this love episode helped to wreck other lives, for I cannot help regarding a man or woman's life as wrecked when it has fallen under the influence of an absurd and childish superstition.

STRANGE CREEDS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Irvingites, as they were called, believed in a new descent of the Holy Ghost, in a new gift of tongues, and in all such absurdities, and they gave their priests and elders the titles of Angels and Archangels. And yet one of the very first to join this palpably absurd religion was Henry Drummond—a well-known Parliamentarian who had a reputation in his day somewhat like that of Mr. Labouchere in ours. Other people might have decisions about the higher motives of men; Henry Drummond was always able to detect the small, selfish, mean thought or motive that underlay the big or the virtuous pretension. Without office, he was to the Conservative party a sort of unofficial whip who could tell the exact amount and nature of the price that was required to settle this man's conscience or to make stable that man's wavering faith. He was, in addition, a shrewd and wealthy banker; and yet Henry Drummond was among Irving's first adherents. And his adhesion is crystallised to-day in the fact that the family of the Duke of Northumberland—including it I mistake not, the brilliant young fellow who has just been made an Under Secretary—are adherents to the Irvingite creed.

One of the shrewdest, most observant, and, in some respects, most cynical men I ever knew was the late John Lovell. He was a journalist of really magnificent gifts, one more remarkable as he had started life as a blacksmith, and was almost entirely self-educated. John Lovell was for many years the manager of the great journalistic organisation known as the Press Association; then became editor of the "Liverpool Mercury," and occupied that position at the time of his death. If ever I wanted a judgment of a public man—calm, dispassionate, searching, full of true psychological insight, I had a task with John Lovell, and always left enlightened. Similarly, he went to the very roots of the political controversies of the hour. And yet this astute, sensitive man, without an illusion, was an irvingite, I know fewer abler, all-round men in the House of Commons that Sir William Mather, and the vast fortune he has made as a locomotive manufacturer is testimony to the success and shrewdness of his business instincts; he belongs to the strange creed known as the Swedenborgian.

THE "FAMILY HERALD" AMONG "PROPHETS."

There are many instances of this strange commingling of business sense and religious credulity in an interesting article in the "Morning Leader". One of the most notable is taken from the life of a member of my own profession. The founder and proprietor of the "Family Herald," James Smith, or "Shepherd" Smith—as he was called—was one of the most successful journalists who ever lived. When he died, if I remember rightly, his will was sworn at something close upon £300,000. And Smith obtained all this prosperity by a genius in catering to certain tastes which was quite original. He it was who first invented the "Answers to Correspondent"—a style of journalism which created a rage in the days of my boyhood that it is difficult to understand at this time. He it was who first knew the immense resourcefulness of the American Press—a thing which is the foundation of many great newspaper fortunes of to-day. And he was able so well to gauge the taste of the public in serial stories, that I remember the fever with which every successive number of his journal was waited for in a far-off provincial Irish town—a fever which could be exceeded by that of Clapham or Brixton, and that is the interesting article to which I allude says—

In private life this same man was a prey to the wildest series of chimeras. He had been a believer in the Divine Visitation of Joanna Southcott, a crazy fanatic who announced that she was to be the mother of the Messiah. Smith lived for a time with the community headed by Joanna's successor, John Wroe, at Ashton-under-Lyne. Smith was a man of education and culture; John Wroe was an illiterate fanatic, with trances that were probably due to epilepsy; but the former remained all his life more or less influenced by his Southcottian associations. He conducted with the Irvingites, he had sympathy with Fa rlism, and he was deeply read in astrology and occultism generally.

A BRILLIANT MAN'S DESTRUCTION.

The case of Laurence Oliphant is well known. He was one of the most singularly gifted men of his time; he gan life with everything in his favour; might have been anything; and ended in wretched futility. He was wealthy, he spoke many languages; he had been all over the world, he wrote admirably, was M. P., newspaper correspondent, novelist, man of fashion, a man of the world, made a merriage of profound and devout affection. And yet for years this darling of London society was the creature and the tool of an illiterate American impostor named Thomas Lake Harris, worked for this man as a farm-labourer, as a messenger between the two hemispheres, as an acolyte, and for this man separated himself not only from England, from society, from Parliament, from a great position on "The Times" newspaper, but from the embraces of an adorable and adoring wife.

PARNELL'S SUPERSTITION.

Be it remembered, too, that these eerie delusions do not end with literary men, with dreamers, with the unworldly; some of the great and most realistic men of action the world has known were not free from them. Wallenstein, the greatest German general of the olden days, was affrighted by the crowing of a cock, and always consulted astrologers as to the future; Napoleon believed in omens and dreams; and Parnell thought black cats brought good luck and the colour green made him so unhappy that he anticipated every evil from the signs of it, and thought Ireland's misfortunes were mainly due to green being her colour. I travelled with him once after he had been presented with a muffler which had some green threads amid its white. We slept in the same cabin on board a Kingston and Holyhead boat before starting for England in the morning, and every time he looked at the muffler he expressed the certainty that we would both be arrested by Mr. Forster before morning.

CONVICT'S ATTACK ON A WARDER.

DESPERATE STRUGGLE AT PRINCETOWN

A DESPERATE attack was made upon a warder by a convict at Princetown. While some prisoners were in the fields harvesting, Warder Lintern reproved a convict named Ryan for neglecting work. Thereupon Ryan rushed the guard and felled him with a blow of the fist. Another warder named Balkwill ran to the assistance of his comrade, and was assaulted by the infuriated man, who kicked him several times before being overpowered by the officials. The convict was handcuffed and taken to prison. Ryan is a seafaring man of massive build, and is undergoing penal servitude for an outrageous attack on a little girl. He is regarded as a desperate character.

MR. DOUGLAS GRAND, who was the principal witness for the Crown at the remount trial at Ennis, tells a good story regarding the examination of one of the witnesses:

"Did you sell Major Studdert a horse?" asked counsel. "No, sorr," replied witness. "Did your father sell Major Studert a horse?" "No, sorr." "Well, then, did your grandfather sell him a horse?" "No, sorr." "Did any member of your family sell Major Studdert anything?" "Yes, sorr." "Who did, then?" "I did," replied witness. "And what did you sell Major Studdert?" "I sold him a mare," replied witness to the chagrin of counsel and the delight of the court.

ANIMAL AND INSECT MIMICRY.

PROTECTIVE RESEMBLANCES EXPLAINED.

PERHAPS the most generally interesting paper at the concluding meeting of the British Association was that on animal mimicry by Professor B. Poulton. He said it was always difficult to obtain absolute proof that natural selection was at work, as that would involve close observation of not only different species but also of many individual specimens over a long period, but careful experiments and extended observation seemed to show that protective resemblance and animal mimicry were best explained by the principle of animal selection. There was an undoubted tendency upon the part of insects and some other animals not only to adopt the colour tone of their immediate environment but also to imitate and mimic the appearance of other insects so as to escape the dangers to which their own species were exposed. Insects which lived much upon green leaves assumed a green colour, and so tiny creatures upon stone walls usually became grey in colour. The more that was discovered in that connexion the more things were found which fitted into the scheme of Nature suggested by natural selection.

During the debate which followed one speaker quoted examples from Borneo and the Faroe Islands which did not seem to be fully explained by the principle of natural selection. He had himself trained in the tropics a number of very young monkeys, which as they grew up could not climb trees until they had learned by experience how to do it, which seemed against the idea of hereditary instinct. He thought there was reason to believe that insects could distinguish colour, but probably not form.

Another speaker said that hawks were often imitated in appearance by the comparatively defenceless cuckoos, while spiders were often found to mimic ants and other groups of insects for the purposes of protection.

Mr. Gardiner said there could be little doubt that protective resemblance among insects could be explained from the characteristics of the particular enemies which the protected insect had to fear. Among the lepidoptera there were beautifully close resemblances existing, along with deep divergence in structure. The imitation of ants by spiders protected them from the attacks of digging wasps. Some spiders showed much range in their colour variations, and all showed a singular response to the tone and appearance of their natural surroundings.

Mr. Henry, speaking from a large experience as a plant collector in China, followed with some remarks on mimicry in plants.

SHAH LEAVES PARIS.

AGITATION CAUSED BY AN ERRANT MONKEY.

The Shah left Paris on Sept. 14, for Russia by a special train, which was composed of eleven carriages—four sleeping cars, a restaurant car, two drawing-room cars, and a first-class carriage for the servants, and three vans for his twenty tons of luggage.

The railway company had to mobilise fifty-seven trolleys to convey the luggage of the Sovereign from his hotel to the Gare du Nord. The Shah's personal luggage, however, does not include the purchases he has made in Paris. These will be transmitted direct to Persia in a hundred cases.

The Shah made extensive purchases of photographs of all Parisian celebrities. He showed also great partiality for coloured postcards, which he addressed with his own hand to various towns in Persia.

At the station his Majesty made a pretty speech to the assembled journalists, telling them, through an interpreter, that he had derived much pleasure from reading their accounts of his doings in Paris. A number of Persian residents in Paris were presented to the Sovereign, before whom they bowed so low that their foreheads touched the platform.

The Shah was much disturbed on his arrival at the station because one of his pet monkeys, obtained from the Jardin des Plantes, could not be found. A messenger was despatched post haste to the hotel, the Shah having expressed his determination not to proceed on his journey until the animal was found. Eventually the situation was relieved by the discovery of the monkey under one of the seats in the sleeping compartment of his Majesty.

The personal hotel expenses of the Shah during his stay—he arrived on August 25—have amounted to £100 per day, and the bill for his suite to another £140. His hotel bill was nearly £5,000. His majesty's retinue is very imposing, consisting of seventy persons. As the train steamed out of the station there were cries of "Vive le Shah!" to which his Majesty responded by waving his handkerchief and smiling benignly.

NEW YORK GAMBLING.

RAMPANT NOW AS WHEN TAMMANY RULED.

THE New York "Sun," which is a firm supporter of the Law reform administration in this city, makes the startling announcement that gambling is conducted as openly now in New York as it was under the Tammany Hall regime. The "Sun" says that the police are levying blackmail to the extent of £100 per month on every gaming establishment permitted to do business in violation of the law. Even for this sum the police do not guarantee absolute immunity from raids, but offer "protection."

A magnificent gaming parlour has been opened on West Thirty-third street, a few doors away from the fashionable Waldorf-Astoria. It is fitted up in a palatial manner at a cost of £25,000, and few persons are permitted to enter it who do not account does not run to six figures. The doors are of iron, and all the windows are barred to prevent police raids. No attempt has been made to conceal anything. The newspapers all printed long stories of the opening reception, and gave the name of the proprietor, defying him to bring suits for libel if they were not the proprietor and if his house were not a gaming establishment. The police captain of the district, after giving warning that he was coming, visited the place one morning when all the gaming paraphernalia had been carefully hidden. He afterwards told the newspaper reporters that the house was as respectable as a church. This is the most flagrant flaunting of vice that New York has known since the long past Tweed days, and the "reformers" who won the last election are being asked what they are going to do about it. The only response they have yet made is to plead that they have not yet been in office long enough to overcome the complete demoralisation into which the police force fell during the four years it was under the control of Tammany Hall.

HOIST WITH HIS OWN PETARD.

A BANK ROBBER BLOWN TO PIECES.

A SENSATIONAL bank robbery is reported from Seattle (via Skagway, "which is Klondyke way"), to the effect that a man entered the offices of the Canadian Bank of Commerce there with a revolver in one hand and a dynamite bomb in the other and demanded 20,000dols. The employes fled. Almost immediately after the man accidentally dropped the bomb. The establishment was wrecked, and some people living over the bank were blown into the street; while the man himself had his head shattered and his left arm torn off, his injuries proving fatal. A sum of about 1,000 dollars, mostly in gold dust, which was lying on the counter at the time, was lost.

Another item of news about a bomb comes from Vienna, where Baron Max von Gutmann, out of gratitude for his recent narrow escape from death, has announced his intention of devoting £16,000 to charitable purposes. The baron, it will be remembered, was attacked by a discharged clerk, who threw a bomb at his former master when he was leaving the Selzthal railway station. The would-be assassin and a gamekeeper were killed by the explosion, but Baron von Gutmann escaped with slight injuries.

A STORY relating to War Office geography is now being told in the Service clubs. An officer went for a holiday to Kolozsvar, the capital of Transylvania, in Hungary, and duly reported the fact to his Colonel. Later he had occasion to write to "Pall Mall" and headed his letter Grand Hotel, Klausenburg, this being the German name of the town. Almost by return of post came a letter from the authorities asking why he dared go from Kolozsvar to Klausenburg without having previously obtained permission!

ONE of the "mots" of Talleyrand, whom Sir Edward Blount met several times in the latter years of his life, lingers with him still. "One day, at a great reception, a certain Scottish duchess, renowned for her beauty, was present. The lady had well-turned ankles and a good figure, and she wore a dress cut uncommonly low, which ended abruptly a few inches from the floor. Talleyrand turned and said: 'Pray, of what does the dress of her Grace—remind you?' I, as well as the rest, was baffled. Whereupon the old diplomatist remarked: 'It reminds me of a winter's day. It begins too late and it ends too early.'"

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

IMPERIAL IGNORANCES.

The day will come, perhaps, when we shall know the Empire as it is, and in that time the "British Dominions beyond the Seas" will not be to us as foreign possessions. An Australian with an eagle eye has discovered an amazing example of British ignorance of the British Empire. In a "History of England," published by a leading house in London, this remarkable passage occurs in a reference to the Federation of the Australian States: "One important factor was overlooked. The Australian Natives, of whom there are some 20,000 in Victoria, were solid for federation. It was a curious democratic illustration; an effete, aboriginal community, making its almost foreign voice heard in the babel of the newer speech that dominated the country." And the student of Australian affairs who reads this history will believe that the Australian Natives Association, instead of being a factor in Australian politics, is a mere handful of aboriginals but half-emerged from barbarism! Barbarism!

THE EMPIRE'S PREMIERS.

It is not a rare ignorance, "What can they know of England who only England know?" is as true to-day as when the words were written first. It is astonishing, if we come to think of it, how little the average man at home knows of the Empire. How many men could give the names of more than four Prime Ministers in the British Empire—Sir Edmund Barton, Sir Gordon Sprigg, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the unforgetable Mr. Seddon? Not one man in a hundred, perhaps, could think of more, and not one man in ten, perhaps, could name a dozen. Yet British Premiers may be counted by the dozen, and there are said to be quite forty men still living who have been Prime Ministers in Australia alone. And it is the opinion of not a few thinkers that this Australia of which we know so little, or Canada, of which we know perhaps less, may one day be the seat of British power, with the capital of the Empire at Melbourne or Ottawa, or perhaps on some site not now occupied by a single human being.

LONDON AND THE EMPIRE.

Whether London will always be the capital of the Empire or not is a question which can only have a speculative interest for us, though it may conceivably enough have a greater fascination for our children's children. The most likely alternative site for an Imperial capital would probably be found in Canada, which is only as many days distant as Australia is weeks. Australia has yet to solve the problem of a capital of its own, and the site chosen at last will in all likelihood be some unfamiliar spot with some unpronounceable name of which we at home have never heard, but upon which may one day spring a great and prosperous city from which the government of a continent shall be administered. Nobody need seriously regard the gossip which suggests the break-up of the Commonwealth, as a Confederation of American Republics once broke up after a few months of life; and the Federal capital for which Australia is searching is likely soon to be established.

CANADA'S CAPITAL.

A capital is not the easiest thing to look for in the world. Kingston was the capital of Canada at a time when Charles Dickens wrote of it that "one half of it appears to be burnt down, and the other half not built up," and it was not surprising that in three years the capital was moved to Montreal. When the mob burnt down the Parliament House, the seat of power was removed from Montreal to Toronto and Quebec, where Parliament met alternately every four years, until, in 1858, Ottawa was chosen, the choice being left to Queen Victoria and confirmed nine years later when the Dominion became established. The population of Ottawa has since gone up by leaps and bounds; in forty years it has increased from fourteen thousand to sixty thousand.

AN ANTICIPATION.

Hunting through the "cheap box" of a dealer in Charing-cross-road the other day, one noticed with some surprise a tattered copy of one of those paper-covered smiling volumes which have now gone quite out of fashion like the old two-shilling yellow books. The gaudy picture on the front, printed chiefly in red and blue, depicted King Edward VII. on the Coronation chair, and Queen Alexandra seated on a lower chair at his left hand, while around stood a motley array of nodes and bisnops, and in the background herald were seen blowing their trumpets vigorously. The title in brilliant red across the top of the picture was "Edward VII." This was rather startling, and one's curiosity was immediately quickened. The bookseller demanded the published price of the book—namely, one shilling—considering, no doubt, that although originally issued in 1876, it had acquired a new value to-day.

A SATIRE ON EDWARD VII.

The volume proved to be one of a series of similar works issued in the early seventies as a Christmas annual. Many readers may recall the productions, the most celebrated of which, I understand, "The Coming K—, Edward VII." was also written by the authors of the satire just mentioned, and they were responsible for two others, entitled "The Siliad and Don Juan." There is much clever satirical writing in "Edward VII" which is cast in the form of a drama, and bears as a sub-title the legend, "A Play on the Past and Present Times, and a View into the Future." It is distinctly amusing reading, but sufficiently ribald in its treatment of the present Sovereign to have earned for its clever authors some acquaintance with the interior of a gaol if the law of lese-majeste had obtained in England.

M.P. AND JUDGE.

Judge Waddy, who has held the Recordership of Sheffield for the last six years, is the witty lawyer and politician whose speeches used to delight the House of Commons, where he sat for twenty years. In the days when the Liberal Party knew how to spell enthusiasm, Mr. Waddy was one of its most earnest adherents, and his fighting speeches were things to be reckoned with at elections. Mr. Waddy had the rare experience of sitting for four constituencies in four different counties, in a dozen years, and one of the places he represented in Parliament was the Scottish capital. His pronounced Methodism was one of his strong recommendations to his last constituency—Brigg, in Lincolnshire.

LAWYERS AT CHAPEL.

He is the son of a one-time President of the Wesleyan Conference, and he himself, in the days when he was a working lawyer, was as fond of preaching from a text as of speaking from a brief. At an assize town in the north, when on circuit there, Mr. Waddy was once persuaded to preach at a local chapel after the court had risen, and the service is still remembered on the circuit. Sir Frank Lockwood, catching sight of the announcement, must have seen in it an opportunity for one of his practical jokes, for when the doors opened the famous Q. C. and a few of his barrister friends took seats in a front pew, where their presence must have surprised Mr. Waddy as he entered the pulpit. But the preacher showed no sign of uneasiness, and appeared not to notice his friends at all until he gravely announced that "Brother Lockwood" would give out a hymn and lead the singing!

A VETERAN PREACHER.

Dr. Glover, who is to protest mildly at the Baptist Union against the anti-rate campaign, is a veteran figure in the churches, who has divided his interest between home and foreign work. There are few finer characters prominent in the religious life of to-day than Dr. Glover, who has preached from the pulpit of Tyndale Church, at Bristol, for nearly a generation. He has studied the Chinese problem closely, and his great hope is that some day some great Chinaman will arise who will deliver his country from bondage. The doctor, who was born at South Shields sixty-five years ago, has spent his life in the Baptist ministry, but he was intended for another Church, and studied for eight years in a Presbyterian college before he became pastor at Bristol, where he still preaches in his first pulpit. Tyndale Church was Dr. Glover's first charge. Dr. Glover was the first pastor, and his first sermon there was the first sermon he preached as a Baptist.

TO THE TOP OF BEN NEVIS.

Up Ben Nevis in two hours seventeen minutes—though not a record climb, is not by any means an achievement to be ashamed of. The shortest time in which the climb has been made by a woman is within half a minute of two hours—the record of Miss Elizabeth Tait, a postwoman at Fort William, Miss Tait climbed the mountain to win the gold medal offered by a Fort William gentleman who wished to establish a climbing record for women, and so far neither the medal nor the record has been wrested from her. Miss Cameron has succeeded Miss Tait's time by 17-1-2 minutes. Both are remarkable records, seeing that the average climber does not reach the summit in less than four hours, but the women have yet a great feat to perform if they would win the record for both sexes, which belongs to a Leith gymnast who went up and down Ben Nevis three years ago in one minute over the time occupied by Miss Cameron's single journey.

NOTICES.

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THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by it. It is highly tonific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of PEPTONA, The New Brain and Nerve Food. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of boils, carbuncles, blood poisoning, scrofula, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, where-ever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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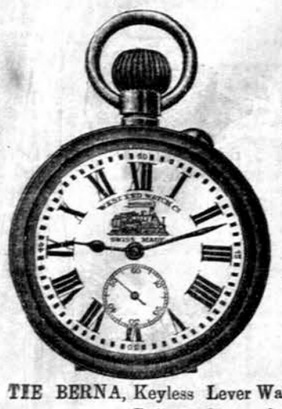

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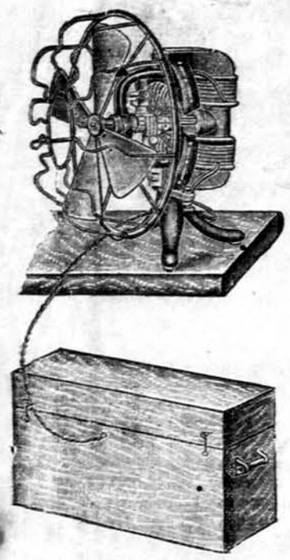

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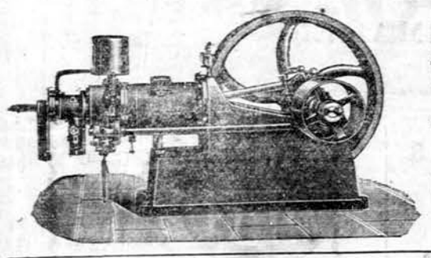

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To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
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The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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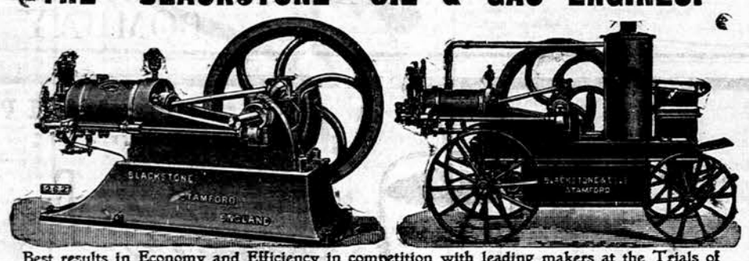

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The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

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Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
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To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

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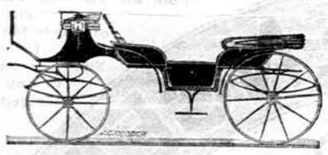

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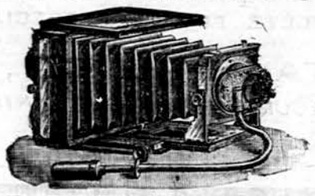

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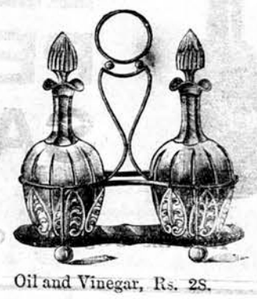
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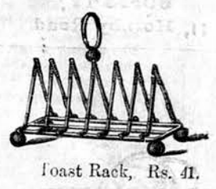
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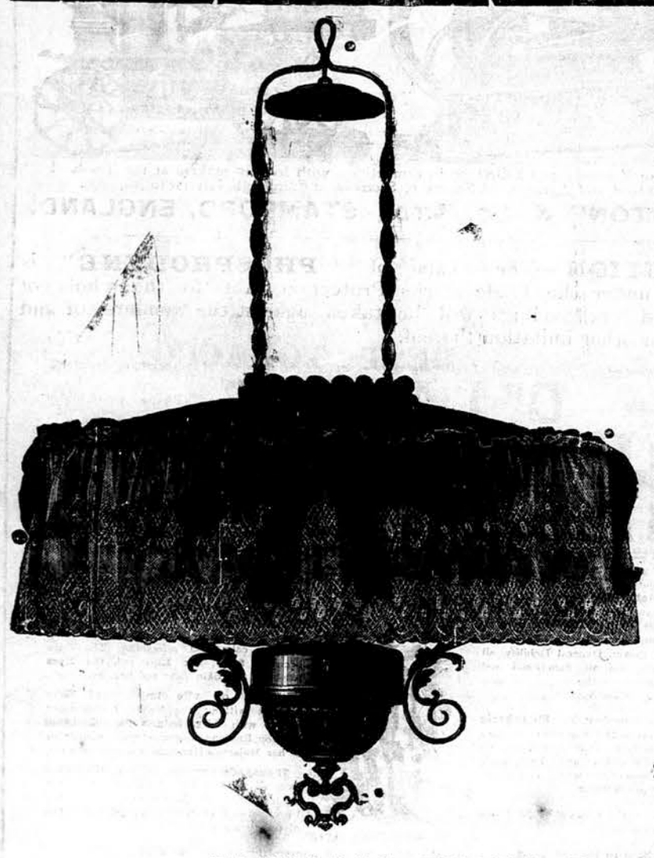

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